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REAGAN ARMS CONTROL INITIATIVE CRITICIZED

TASS Reports Speech

LD181914 Moscow TASS in English 1850 GMT 18 Nov 81

[Text] Washington, 18 Nov, TASS -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan today made a speech at the National Press Club in Washington, which had been publicised in advance as a "major foreign policy initiative" of his adminsitration.

He said, in particular, that the United States is prepared to renounce the deployment of new U.S. cruise missiles and Pershing II missiles in Western Europe that is planned for 1983 on condition that the Soviet Union dismantles all its SS-20 medium-range missiles and also the SS-4 and SS-5 missiles. Reagan claimed that his proposal is motivated by the fact that the United States and NATO supposedly have "no equivalent deterrent to these Soviet intermediate missiles".

In making this proposal, the President deliberately kept silent about what the Pentagon is going to do with the American forward based systems, nor said a word about the British and French ballistic nuclear missiles trained at the East.

Apparently, Ronald Reagan needed all this to somehow substantiate his groundless allegation about Soviet superiority in medium-range nuclear systems: He cited absolutely fantastic figures showing the alignment of forces to be about six to one, contrary to the incontrovertible facts corroborating the existence of rough parity in these weapons between NATO and the USSR in Europe. In actual fact, the NATO countries have on the continent 986 delivery systems for medium-range nuclear weapons, while the Soviet Union has 975 such weapon systems. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1900 GMT on 18 November carries a report on the Reagan speech which has been compared with the TASS version and found to be identical, with the following variation: the Moscow Domestic version states: "...Soviet Union has 875 such weapons systems."]

As to the number of nuclear warheads fired at the target in one launch (salvo), even today NATO has a fifty per cent superiority. The medium-range systems of the United States and its NATO allies that are capable of hitting targets on Soviet territory include 300 American F-111, FB-111 and F-4 planes and carrier-based planes; 64 ballistic missiles and 55 bombers of the British Armed Forces; and 98 missiles and 46 bombers that France has. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1900 GMT omits the above paragraph beginning: "...As to the...."]

Claiming that the United States is prepared to renounce the deployment of new American missiles designed to secure U.S. and NATO military superiority over the USSR and Warsaw Treaty countries and at the same time making the condition that Soviet missiles be dismantled, the Reagan administration is seeking to place outside the framework of limitations all the American forward based systems in Europe and to achieve "by the back door" the tipping of the existing balance of forces in favour of the United States.

So the reasoning made in the speech can be summed up as the elimination of the USSR's existing defence potential in Europe, while the American forward based systems and the submarine-based missile complexes and nuclear bombers of Britain and France will be preserved. The U.S. proposal is a mere propaganda ploy designed to stalemate the Geneva talks and to present the American course of escalating the arms race and ensuring military superiority as a "peace initiative", comparable, according to the President, to the first footstep on the moon. This is forcefully corroborated by the fact that the Americans actually declare in advance that their forward based systems and the nuclear weapons of their NATO allies are not to be discussed at the Geneva talks.

Washington has taken extraordinary measures to provide propaganda backing for Reagan's speech in order to bring maximum pressure to bear on public opinion, primarily in Western Europe where the anti-war movement is gaining momentum. The U.S. International Communication Agency paid for the live transmission of the presidential speech via communication satellites to Western Europe and a number of other countries.

Despite all these efforts, however, many American and also West European observers immediately noticed that the speech is intended for propaganda purposes. For instance, according to a news analyst of the American ABC TV company, the proposal made by the United States is unrealistic because it does not encompass the American nuclear-capability planes in Europe which can reach the Soviet Union, nor the nuclear potentials of Britain and France.

William Coffin, a well known American peace champion, exposed the manoeuvres of the Reagan administration at an anti-war rally in Washington. The administration, he said, is talking a good deal about its "constructive initiative" at the forthcoming Soviet-American talks on medium-range nuclear systems. This "initiative" boils down to an attempt to make the USSR dismantle its medium-range missiles in exchange only for the United States renouncing its deployment of new nuclear missile systems in Western Europe. Meanwhile, it should be borne in mind that even today the United States maintains on West European territory about 7,000 nuclear warheads. One is justified to ask in this context whether President Reagan thinks in all seriousness that the USSR will accept such a "proposal", William Coffin said.

Losev Commentary

LD191518 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1407 GMT 19 Nov 81

[Text] Moscow, 19 Nov (TASS) -- The newspaper IZVESTIYA has published the following commentary by Sergey Losev:

The address by the U.S. President to the National Press Club in Washington has been pictured by Ronald Reagan himself and the U.S. propaganda media as an "American program for the preservation of peace in Europe" and even as a "broader program for arms control."

Were it really so, the U.S. initiative would undoubtedly meet with a positive response, particularly from the Soviet Union.

But many political observers both in Western Europe and in the United States itself have, from the very outset, pointed out that the U.S. President's proposals are only outwardly of a peace-loving character, while being actually aimed at a quest for unilateral military advantages and the assurance of military superiority over the USSR and the Warsaw Treaty member-countries. As a commentator of the U.S. ABC broadcasting corporation pointed out, the aim of Reagan's address was to present the American President as a man striving for peace and talks with the Russians, so that the attitude toward him as a proponent of the cold war and arms race would change.

London's THE DAILY TELEGRAPH draws attention to the fact that the U.S. proposals were formulated in advance to be unacceptable, and points out in this connection that it is an open secret in Washington that nobody in the Reagan administration expected that Moscow would accept his proposals, as this would imply the liquidation of all Soviet SS-20 missiles. In his turn, an NBC correspondent at the Pentagon said that Reagan's plan for the liquidation of nuclear missiles in Europe does not take into account at all such means of delivering nuclear weapons against the USSR as, in particular, more than 700 U.S. bombers of the forward-based forces in Europe, the Poseidon missiles on the U.S. submarines, which have been placed under NATO's direct command, and the nuclear potential of Britain and France.

The U.S. President is talking about Soviet SS-4, SS-5 and SS-20 missiles, as if he learned about their existence only today. Meanwhile, the SS-4 and SS-5 missiles were deployed as far back as 20 years ago in answer to the massive buildup of the U.S. forward-based means in Europe, and the SS-20 missiles have been deployed since 1975, which the Americans knew.

The existence of the SS-20 missile system was taken into consideration by the United States also in the course of the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Vienna in June 1979, when the sides once again placed on record the existence of a rough parity in the military strategic field.

In carrying out a modernisation of its medium-range missiles and deploying SS-20 missiles instead of the SS-4 and SS-5, whose service life had expired, the Soviet Union did not upset the rough parity between the NATO bloc and the Warsaw Treaty Organization either quantitatively or qualitatively.

Presently the NATO member-countries have in Europe 986 medium-range nuclear weapons carriers, and the Soviet Union has 975 units of similar weapons. In other words there exists a rough parity. As regards the number of nuclear warheads launched in one salvo, NATO has a 50 percent advantage. But if new U.S. cruise and Pershing II missiles were deployed in Western Europe, NATO would ensure for itself a more than 50 percent advantage over the Warsaw Treaty also with regards to the medium-range carriers. To distort this real picture, the American President was speculating on some mythical "six-to-one advantage" of the Soviet Union, thus picking figures out of the air.

In all evidence, the President's address was designed to impress on uninformed people an idea that the present U.S. administration has all of a sudden "developed" a peaceful initiative. Unfortunately, the point at issue is in fact a propaganda "cushion" designed to soften the unfavorable political consequences of the line pursued by the United States of starting a fresh steep round in the nuclear missile weapons race — the deployment of new U.S. missiles in Europe and preparaton of a "limited" nuclear war on the continent.

What can Western Europe gain from this? Absolutely nothing! It is inexplicable therefore why some West European politicians are rejoicing now.

We would like to believe, of course, that the U.S. administration has not had its final say on the issue, which is so important for the destinies of peace in Europe, and not only in Europe, for that matter.

General Tolubko Comments

LD190403 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0330 GMT 19 Nov 81

[From the PRAVDA review]

[Text] Today is Rocket Troops and Artillery Day. To mark the occasion PRAVDA carries an interview by its correspondent with Army General Tolubko, USSR deputy minister of defense. Inter alia, he declared that the general strategic program disclosed by U.S. President Reagan is aimed at undermining the existing parity in the military strategic sphere, at ensuring military superiority over the Soviet Union. At present an approximate balance of forces has come about between the USSR and the United States, between the Warsaw Treaty and NATO. In Europe the NATO countries have 986 nuclear weapon carriers, and the Soviet Union has 975.

Speech: 'High-Flown Rhetoric'

LD182223 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2110 GMT 18 Nov 81

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Viktor Levin]

[Text] A UPI correspondent in a cable from Washington gives an account of the speech by President Reagan. To judge by the cable, the President has paid a solid tribute to high-flown rhetoric. His speech is full of expressions such as "historic step," "for the good of mankind" and so forth.

But in essence, as it is possible to judge from the UPI cable, Reagan has attempted to present the U.S. policy in a favorable light and thus repulse the wave of criticism directed at Washington which is resounding throughout the world.

But what, in actual fact, does the U.S. President say: Pompous words are not backed up by specific proposals. For instance, in particular, the President called an historic step his proposal to the effect that the Soviet Union dismantle its SS-20, SS-4 and SS-5 missiles and in reply, he says, the United States may renounce the deployment of Pershing II and cruise missiles in West Europe. But if there were such a position, about which incidentally Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has spoken in great detail and very convincingly in his interview with the DER SPIEGEL magazine, the approximate equality in the correlation of nuclear forces in Europe which exists at present would be decisively violated to the benefit of the United States. After all, the United States already has in Europe more than 700 carriers for medium-range nuclear weaponry. As a result, the interests of the security of the Soviet Union and its allies would be substantially infringed, and the United States would obtain that very military supremacy at whose achievement all the Reagan programs are aimed. It is possible to submit such proposals only for propaganda purposes, and then only in the worse sense of this concept.

Missile Numbers Questioned

LD191120 Moscow TASS in English 1100 GMT 19 Nov 81

["'Openness and Creativity' Reagan style" -- TASS headline; by TASS commentator on military affairs Vladimir Bogachev]

[Text] Moscow, 19 Nov, TASS -- As one ingenious expert in statistics claims, it can be easily proved that Ireland has a larger population than China, if one takes into account only red-haired inhabitants of the two countries.

One cannot help thinking that U.S. President Reagan, who declared in his speech on November 18 that as regards medium-range nuclear weapons the Soviet Union "has an overwhelming advantage on the order of six-to-one", used the methods suggested by the afore-mentioned statistics expert.

But it does not quite clearly follow from Reagan's speech what he rated among NATO's medium-range nuclear means, whose number is allegedly six times less than that of the Soviet systems.

As is known, more than 700 U.S. forward-based aircraft and nearly 300 ballistic missiles and bombers of Britain and France are rated among NATO's medium-range weapons in Europe.

It is absolutely obvious that Reagan did not bear in mind all of those NATO systems, as even the most awful liars of the Pentagon do not dare claim that the Soviet Union has 6,000 units of medium-range means of delivery in Europe.

Let us try another method of deciphering the mysterious calculations by the U.S. President. We will divide the total number of the Soviet medium-range means of delivery by six and check the result by the tables of the NATO nuclear force. 975 divided by six is 162.5. According to the London-based Strategic Research Institute, the number of British and French ballistic missiles is 162. Apparently these missiles and only they were taken into account by the President of the United States.

Thus in his sensational statements about an overwhelming Soviet advantage, Reagan did not consider either the U.S. forward-based nuclear aircraft or the British and French nuclear bomers.

It is noteworthy that the U.S. President compares only French and British missiles with all Soviet missiles and medium-range aircraft, while disregarding all the U.S. forward based forces in Europe and the aviation means of nuclear weapons delivery, which Britain and France have.

It is a good illustration of Reagan's pronouncements that in approaching the problems of arms cuts the United States "will place special emphasis on openness and creativity."

U.S. Reaction Cited

LD191242 Moscow TASS in English 1230 GMT 19 Nov 81

[Text] Washington, 19 Nov, TASS -- President Reagan's proposal concerning the problem of medium-range nuclear means in Europe is unrealistic and should be regarded as another salvo in the propaganda war the United States is waging with the object of winning over West European public opinion, the director of the Centre for Defence Information, Admiral Gene LaRocque, retired, said at a press-conference here.

The outward appearance of the American "initiative" may look attractive; however, the crux of the matter is that it absolutely disregards many important problems, he pointed out. In advancing its proposal the administration absolutely disregards the so-called forward-based systems and also other nuclear arms of NATO that can hit targets on Soviet territory. These systems must be an obligatory topic at talks on the problem of reducing armaments in Europe.

There are well based misgivings that the American "initiative" in fact is a propaganda ploy which does not lead to the strengthening of security in Europe, E. Snyder, spokesman of the Coalition for a New Foreign and Military Policy, said at a press-conference here.

The White House proposals, instead of defining specific steps for the strengthening of peace in Europe, only lead to complicating the working out of balanced agreements on the limitation of nuclear armaments in Europe, which is the most important task today. This was said here at a press-conference by David Cortright, executive director of the influential organization "Citizens for a Sane World. He emphasised that the proposal by the United States President was a plan envisaging not limitation of the medium-range nuclear missile systems in Europe but unilateral reduction of those weapons on the Soviet side, which would upset the now existing approximate balance of forces between the NATO and Warsaw Treaty countries.

Commenting on President Reagan's speech, the American mass media note the opportunist nature of his statements. The CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR says that his speech had the purpose of allaying apprehensions in Western Europe connected with the American nuclear plans in the region, especially at a time when differences inside the administration were self-evident.

The ABC television company, quoting specialists on international problems, points out that the main purpose of the American President's speech was far from a real desire to end the arms race. ABC analyst S. Donaldson said that the purpose of Reagan's speech was to present the U.S. President as a man striving for peace and for talks with the Russians, to change the attitude towards him as a leader striving for cold war and stepping up the arms race.

The NBC television company emphasised that Reagan's speech had the purpose of reassuring the Western allies or at least of reducing the heat of criticism in Western Europe of Washington's nuclear policy. The company says that Washington drew the conclusion that its policy of anti-Sovietism is rapidly losing popularity in West European capitals and only facilitated the expansion of the anti-war movement.

SOVIET BOOK DISCUSSES WESTERN MISSILES

LD182024 Moscow TASS in English 1625 GMT 18 Nov 81

["Strange 'Forgetfulness' of Western Propaganda" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 18 Nov, TASS -- Western press assertions that NATO countries have no up-to-date medium range missiles in Europe are not in keeping with reality. The West has weapons similar to the Soviet missiles SS-20, and in considerable quantities, too, Soviet experts declare.

Touching upon the question of medium-range Western missiles, the authors of the book "Threat to Europe" that was published here write that propaganda of the United States and its allies overlooks the existence of 162 missiles with nuclear warheads belonging to Britain and France.

"If the entire arsenal of NATO's medium-range weapons existing here, including U.S. forwardbased means is taken into consideration, the addition to this arsenal of 572 new missiles enivisaged by NATO's "two-track decision" would mean tipping strongly the existing balance in the West's favour", the book declares.

The authors of the book draw the conclusion that if NATO's decision is implemented, "the West will have more than 50 percent advantage over the Warsaw Treaty countries, in medium-range carriers. And NATO's existing 50 percent advantage in nuclear charges that these carriers can carry at one launch will increase still more."

The authors point out that NATO's rearming with new missiles cannot be regarded as modernisation. Pershing II missiles are qualitatively new weapons that have absolutely different combat tasks as compared with the weapons they are replacing. As to cruise missiles, they are not only a new type of armament but also an absolutely new type of nuclear weapon carriers.

Their creation and deployment "will form a qualitatively new, more dangerous situation both in the military strategic sphere and in the sphere of solving the problems of arms reduction," the book says.

SOVIET PEACE COMMITTEE MEMBER ON DISARMAMENT

AU171228 East Berlin HORIZONT in German No 46/1981 p 7

[Article by Dr Lev Semeyko, deputy chairman of the Disarmament Commission of the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace, and scientific collaborator of the United States of America and Canada Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences: "What Would Happen If Medium-Range Nuclear Weapons Were Limited by a Treaty?"]

[Text] Soviet-U.S. negotiations on nuclear weapons are to open in Geneva in late November. Such talks were interrupted by the U.S. administration in late 1980. The Soviet Union has repeatedly proposed to resume the dialogue without delay, but Washington had sidestepped the problem under the most varied pretexts. The public in both the East and West now hopes that the negotiations will be carried to a successful conclusion.

As far as the USSR approach to the now imminent negotiations is concerned, Leonid Brezhnev once more emphasized in an interview with the FRG news magazine DER SPIEGEL: "We are of the opinion that there is no disarmament sector or weapons category in which an agreement cannot be reached. It is also possible to solve the problem of medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe in the interest of all European peoples, but this will only be possible if all sides treat the fashioning of a lasting peace as a common task."

Naturally it is inappropriate to be exceedingly optimistic and to view the world through rose-colored glasses. First, the course that the Geneva negotiations will take and how they will end is known. People in Washington tend to stuff them with various kinds of "packages" and conditions which run counter to the principles of equality and equal security, and this cannot be of any use either for the success of the negotiations or for an easing of the political and military tension on the European Continent. Second, it should not be assumed that an eventual success in Geneva would automatically remove all the obstacles to an improvement in the international climate. The United States has added new masses to the "masses of ice" left over from the cold war after the detente of the seventies, and hence many barriers are obstructing a further development of the international detente process.

Precisely at the time when the Soviet-U.S. agreement about a resumption of the above-mentioned negotiations was reached, Pentagon chief Caspar Weinberger stated that the world in which we live is not the place where "people who are undecided" or those that are endorsing disarmament could hope for surivial. A statement like that needs no commentary.

When everything connected with the present stepped-up U.S. armament is taken into consideration, unfortunately the conclusion must be drawn that the course of the Reagan administration, aimed at a confrontation with the Soviet Union, naturally cannot automatically be replaced with a course toward all-round cooperation, even if the negotiations on nuclear arms should lead to a comprehensive agreement. Obviously, it is not merely an entire series of agreements in the most varied fields that is necessary for such a change. What is important, rather, is a great breakthrough in Washington's political thinking. But the proper desire for this does not yet exist judging by the deeds, not words, of the Washington leadership.

In the above-mentioned interview, Leonid Brezhnev stated with respect to the tricks that certain U.S. quarters are preparing for 30 November: "As the talks draw nearer, claims are being made (and at a rather high level) ever more often of a 'special position' by the United States. Rather peculiar preliminary conditions are being formulated which are absurd: For God's sake the U.S. forward-based weapons should not be touched, nuclear weapons of the U.S. NATO allies should not be included in any balance. The scope of the talks should be limited to Soviet medium-range missiles, which should be dismantled in return for U.S. missiles planned to be deployed in Europe.

"It is difficult to perceive on what logic this attitude is based. In any case, it has nothing to do either with objectivity or realism. Those people in the United States who are advancing this sort of 'proposal' apparently themselves do not expect for a second that the Soviet Union might agree to them. Not a single sovereign state that is concerned about the security of its people would agree to this.

"It can be assumed rather that the authors of such 'proposals' really have no desire for talks, least of all successful ones. What they want is to disrupt the talks as a sort of justification for the continuation of the planned arms race, for turning Western Europe, as planned, into a launching pad for new U.S. missiles trained on the USSR. They are designing the deadlock of the talks in advance so as to say: Look, the USSR has no regard for the West's opinion, so the United States can do nothing but deploy the missiles.

"This should be borne in mind by all who are truly concerned about the present dangerous situation in Europe and the world, who work sincerely for fruitful talks and nuclear arms limitation in Europe."

Nevertheless, there is no doubt that the success of the forthcoming Soviet-U.S. negotiations would help to lead both political and military detente out of the blind alley.

It would be particularly valuable on a political level if workable Soviet-U.S. contacts were renewed and if there was a switch to a constructive dialogue also between the top representatives.

The consolidation of stability and international security and a reduction in the military confrontation level in Europe as a result of the negotiations would constitute very important political factors which would have a positive effect on not only Soviet-U.S. relations, but also on relations between the USSR and its allies and the U.S. partners as well as the entire international situation.

A success in Geneva would be, figuratively speaking, the first warm rainfall that the soil of international relations, congealed for many years by cold winds from overseas, would receive.

There is no doubt that this success would stimulate an advance throughout the entire front of the disarmament negotiations, including those in the field of limiting strategic offensive weapons. It must not be forgotten that the problems of deploying new U.S. nuclear missiles in Europe and of the presence of forward-based nuclear weapons systems on that continent are closely linked with more comprehensive military-political problems and that this applies first and foremost to limiting strategic armaments.

In addition, curbing the nuclear arms race in Europe would not be a bad precedent for restraining the conventional arms race in that area and hence also for moving the stalled Vienna negotiations, whose participants thus far have not achieved any positive results in 24 rounds of discussion -- not through the fault of the socialist countries.

The military aspects are equally important. One should assume that the main objective of the forthcoming Geneva negotiations would be a stabilization of the European nuclear arms equilibrium by means of a substantial limitation or, even better, a reduction in nuclear weapons. This objective could be fully achieved if the problems of limiting medium-range nuclear weapons are viewed and solved in organic linkage with the forward-based U.S. nuclear weapon systems, considering all the factors that determine the strategic situation on the continent. Stabilization could become a reality if, as early as at the opening the negotiations, a moratorium would be announced for the deployment of the new medium-range nuclear weapons of NATO and the USSR in Europe. The Soviet Union has proposed such a measure and even now endorses it. The moratorium takes into consideration the fact that an approximate parity in the numbers of nuclear arms delivery vehicles has developed in Europe -- some 1,000 units on each side. One must proceed in detail from the fact that the NATO states possess 986 medium-range nuclear arms delivery vehicles (the United States possesses 700, Great Britain 119 and France 144) and that the USSR possesses 975 units of similar weapons.

Some people in the United States would like to stir up confusion concerning this problem by trying, through juggling with dozens of figures, to construct a one-sided military superiority by the USSR. Undoubtedly the problems are not simple but they can be solved successfully if sufficient objectivity is shown and if the security interests of each side are respected. If such an approach is not taken, most likely the sad experiences of the Vienna negotiations with the "game of figures," arranged there by the West, would also threaten the forthcoming negotiations in Geneva. It is precisely this demagogic "game" that has pushed the negotiations on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe into a blind alley.

Undoubtedly an agreement between the USSR and the United States on some form of stabilizing the equilibrium of the nuclear-power potential would be truly valuable for political and military detente. Such an agreement would imply that the arms race at a particularly important level, the "Eurostrategic" level would be halted or at least restrained. But it is precisely this level which some people overseas regard as the main level of a calculated violent confrontation with the Soviet Union. As is well-known, there are hopes in Washington of "limiting" a nuclear war to the destruction of Europe. We believe that the sooner the unrealistic aspects of such speculations are realized in the White House, the Pentagon and the State Department, (an escalation of the nuclear conflict would be inevitable), the stronger the motives of the United States would be to drastically limit the "Eurostrategic" nuclear weapons and hence also for a success of the Soviet-U.S. negotiations.

It hardly needs proof that such a success, taken by itself, would reduce the danger of a nuclear catastrophe. But this is the main thing after all. A successful outcome of the Geneva negotiations would agree with the purpose of the draft declaration for the prevention of a nuclear catastrophe whose adoption the USSR proposed at the 36th UN General Assembly session.

Honest and equal talks require that neither side intend to achieve one-sided advantages. It must not be forgotten that the military equilibrium between the Warsaw Pact states and NATO is directly related to the Soviet-U.S. military-strategic equilibirum. NATO's superiority in the field of medium-range nuclear weapons would inevitably affect the balance of power between the USSR and the United States in favor of the latter. The Soviet Union cannot allow such superiority regardless of how much Washington aspires to it -- either by deploying almost 600 new nuclear weapons in West Europe or by some tricks at the negotiations.

What is important rather is to take the security interests of both sides into equal consideration. A dialogue between the USSR and the United States will fail if the United States does not proceed from the intention of consolidating stability and international security but only speculates about attaining unilateral military advantages one way or the other. In the joint Soviet-U.S. statement about resuming the negotiations in Geneva, both sides have reaffirmed their desire to reach agreement. This gives reason for hope. The Soviet Union, one may certainly be sure, will do everything possible so that solutions acceptable to both sides are found. It is obliged to do so in the interests of both its own security and that of its allies, as well as by the awareness that drastic measures are necessary to reduce the increased danger of war and to turn Europe into a continent of peace and good neighborliness.

SHISHKIN ATTACKS U.S. NUCLEAR ARMS POLICY

PM181149 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 12 Nov 81 p 1

[Genaddiy Shishkin "International Review": "A Peaceful Future for the Peoples"]

[Text] No recent event has aroused such a strong response as Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's answer to questions put by the West German magazine DER SPIEGEL. The days pass, and the flow of commentaries in response in the mass media and from public figures and politicians in the most diverse capitals continues to grow. That is quite natural, since the very important propositions advanced by L.I. Brezhnev on questions of consolidating peace, curbing the arms race and strengthening detente are of tremendous international significance. These propositions constitute a further deepening of the basic directions of the struggle for peace contained in the peace program for the eighties elaborated by the 26th CPSU Congress.

People who hold the most varied convictions but who are united by good will and the desire to prevent a nuclear catastrophe warmly support the Soviet Union's principled foreign policy line, which is aimed at resolving all the most important problems of today not by means of a nuclear duel, but through serious dialogue and honest, equal talks. Well-known U.S. public figures and politicians such as G. Kennan, A. Harriman and others have come out in support of the Soviet initiatives. P. Warnke, former director of the American Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, stated: "I agree with the Soviet leadership's stance. It is necessary to continue strategic arms limitation talks in a calm, unprejudiced manner, not linking them with any other unrelated problems."

Only the American leaders continue their line of sabotaging the Soviet peace initiatives, under cover of mendacious fabrications about the Soviet Union's "aggressiveness." Thus U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger, following on the heels of his President, has again repeated the assertion -- already authoritatively refuted more than once -- that Soviet leaders consider victory possible in a nuclear war.

"Among ourselves we say the same as I said for all to hear from the platform of the 26th CPSU Congress, namely: To try to beat each other in the arms race, to count on victory in a nuclear war, is dangerous madness," L.I. Brezhnev stated, answering a PRAVDA correspondent's question. So the American defense secretary, in making his insinuations yet again, is just shifting the blame.

The American leaders needed lies about the Soviet Union's intentions as cover for their own aggressive plans. They use fairy stories about the "Soviet threat" to justify the deployment of new American nuclear missiles which are being foisted on Western Europe -- missiles which, according to the Pentagon's calculations, are intended to destroy the existing parity there and cut the time taken to inflict a nuclear strike on the Soviet Union to 4-5 minutes.

Moreover, Washington is nurturing plans for limiting a possible future nuclear conflict to the European "theater of hostilities" and thereby saving U.S. territory from a strike. U.S. President R. Reagan let the cat out of the bag the other day by saying in public that an exchange of nuclear strikes could take place in Europe alone. A few days later U.S. Secretary of State A. Haig, for his part, reaffirmed that NATO military plans provide for the possibility of a so-called "demonstration nuclear shot" in Europe.

The American leaders' "revelations" aroused a storm of indignation in Western Europe. In Paris, London, Rome, Brussels, Bonn and other capitals hundreds of thousands of people put forward the slogans: "No to nuclear death," "No to the Pentagon's criminal plans." Even such a pro-American newspaper as THE SUNDAY TIMES was forced to state: "At a time when Europe is becoming increasingly aware of the danger of nuclear war, Reagan and his team are apparently doing all they can to pour fat on the fire. Talk about a 'limited' nuclear war is illusory and dangerous."

The peoples of the world compare and assess according to concrete deeds what the voice of Washington and the voice of Moscow tell them. As a result, as the West German weekly VORWAERTS could not but note, they have a clear picture -- "On the one hand, the impression of the Soviet Union as a model of the desire for detente and politically reasonable disarmament, and, on the other hand, the America of Reagan and Weinberger, which apparently has no interest in serious talks and subjugates West European interests to the new doctine of 'action from a position of strength.'"

The West German bourgeois weekly is very unsatisfied with this. It would very much like everything to be the other way round. It is even filled with zeal for setting about "correcting impressions of this kind." It believes that there would be no peace movement in Western Europe "if the American Government did not regularly put forward arguments against itself." Stop behaving like a "bull in a china shop," VORWAERTS urges the Washington politicians, and everything will be OK.

Vain hopes! Washington's aggressive course, which is arousing indignation and protests throughout the world, is not simply explained by the lack of tact displayed by the present American leaders, though this is certainly a quality which the creator failed to give them their share of. What is much more dangerous is the fact that the White House is in the grip of another attack of "imperial presidency," the desire to turn back the clock of history and regain lost military superiority.

For centuries the exploiting classes, of whatever hue, instilled in their peoples the ancient Roman precept: If you want peace, prepare for war. Our party's 26th congress opened up quite a different prospect for all countries. "It is not preparations for war, which condemn the peoples to the senseless waste of their material and spiritual wealth," L.I. Brezhnev declared from the congress platform, "but the strengthening of peace that is our guiding star to tomorrow."

These words, which now inspire millions of people on our world to struggle against the threat of a new war, are the embodiment of one of the fundamental principles of the world's first socialist state.

The first foreign policy act of Soviet power 64 years ago was Lenin's decree on peace. This important document was fated to play a fundamental role in the development of international relations. Its appearance marked the birth of a new type of state, a state for which, unlike all its predecessors, the policy of peace is an organically inherent, vitally necessary policy and the only possible one.

Socialism is showing the world the way to the future. American imperialism is doing everything possible to deprive the peoples of the future. It is no accident that the well-known rightwing American journalists R. Evans and R. Novak, who have just written a book on the beginning of Reagan's presidency, have called it a "leap into the past," a "return to the realities of the international correlation of forces which existed a quarter of a century ago."

But however much Evans and Novak may want their idol to succeed in this attempt, they could not help expressing fears that it is hopeless. "Reagan is faced," they write, "with two obstacles at once. The first is Brezhnev's peace offensive, which weakens Reagan's positions in relations with the allies and offers the American people hope of an alternative to rearming. The second is public resistance to the stepping up of new military plans, such as plans to extend the Rapid Deployment Force and create American 'installations' abroad (the word base has now become provocative)."

Yesterday, which they seek so stubbornly in Washington, has long since gone, never to return. The most far-sighted and experienced American bourgeois figures are becoming increasingly aware of that fact. One of them, A. Harriman, stresses that the quantity of nuclear weapons already stockpiled in the world is 100,000 times greater than the capacity of the bomb which destroyed Hiroshima. "Instead of striving to close the invented 'window of vulnerability,'" he stresses, "America should make use of the 'window of favorable opportunity' which is now opening before it to limit nuclear weapons," and to this end, in the opinion of this veteran of American diplomacy, it is first of all "necessary to hold serious talks with the Soviet Union and display mutual restraint."

(A. Tomson), director of the National Council for American-Soviet Friendship, also pointed to the extreme importance of the all-round normalization of U.S.-USSR relations. Unfortunately, certain circles exist in the United States, he said, which believe that the exacerbation of the political atmosphere is playing into their hands. Despite the generally known facts about the Soviet Union's peace-loving policy and its desire to improve relations with the United States, these circles are continuing to fan the myth of the "Soviet military threat."

Reflecting the widespread critical attitude toward the Reagan administration's militarist policy, the New York TIMES newspaper writes: "President Reagan has replaced foreign policy with reckless militarism, rattling sabers from El Salvador to Saudi Arabia, causing our friends to shudder, from Japan to West Germany. He proposes to increase 'defense expenditure' by 30 percent -- a considerable proportion of it being for the suicidal spiral of the nuclear arms race, with its unpredictable consequences."

Rejecting Reagan's "leap into the past," the peoples of the world are following the guiding star to tomorrow indicated at our party's congress. Inspired by the example of the land of the soviets, which since the days of October 1917 has firmly held the banner of peace in its hands, they are stepping up their efforts in the struggle to prevent nuclear catastrophe.

TOLKUNOV SCORES 'SLANDEROUS' 'YELLOW RAIN' BOOK

PM181041 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Nov 81 p 5

[Correspondent A. Tolkunov "International Notes": "Yellow Rain of Slander"]

[Text] New York, November -- It is now common practice for someone to make money and carve out a career for himself from every new anti-Soviet fabrication in the United States.

The fabrication to the effect that the Soviet Union and its allies are allegedly using poisonous substances in Laos, Kampuchea and Afghanistan is no exception. This time the "hero of the day" is a journalist, S. Seagrave, who has managed to write a 300-page book entitled "Yellow Rain: A Journey Through the Terror of Chemical Warfare." It appeared on store counters literally a few days after the official "revelation" made by U.S. Secretary of State A. Haig and his assistant, W. Stoessel. The timing was clearly no coincidence.

A big hullabaloo has been kicked up around the book. The New York TIMES lauds this work as a yardstick of "journalistic expertise." The WALL STREET JOURNAL devotes an editorial to it. READER's DIGEST, which is published in several languages, prints whole chapters from the book. Other publications too are sprinkled with references to "yellow rain."

So, upon what kind of sources does the author of "Yellow Rain" rely? They are bandits, counterrevolutionary rabble and adventurers. Thus, a certain Jack Schramm, who in company with counterrevolutionaries has crossed the Lao border illegally on several occasions, told him of the "use of chemical weapons in Laos." He, in his turn, refers to to some French opium peddlers, who told of a mysterious "yellow rain" -- a lethal aerosol with which the Meo tribe is allegedly being annihilated.

One lie is being piled upon another. Seagrave, without batting an eyelid, repeated the mounstrous lie of the Pentagon falsifiers that in the first years of Soviet power...whole villages were allegedly annihilated in the USSR by poisonous substances.

Americans are being intimidated and West Europeans too. It is not for nothing that extensive extracts from the sensational book by a British genereal, J. Hackett, entitled "The Third World War" are being served up, It describes the horrific scenario of the "chemical asphyxiation of a defenseless Western Europe by the Soviets." Where does salvation lie? Only in an accelerated program of NATO's chemical rearming and the deployment on the continent, together with neutron weapons, of cruise missiles, Pershing II missiles and canisters containing binary gas. This is the message of this book.

Seagrave's "Yellow Rain" was clearly concocted on the orders of those influential U.S. circles which do not shun any propaganda poison in their attempts to justify the unprecedented militarization of their country, including the creation of chemical weapons. Seagrave and his backers are pursuing another ignoble aim too. With this slander they are striving to erase recollectionsof that actual lethal rain, with which the Pentagon drenched Indochinese soil during the Vietnam war.

It goes without saying that there was no room in Seagrave's book for the well-known facts that the CIA and the Pentagon are supplying chemical posions to counterrevolutionary gangs in Afghanistan and to the Salvadoran junta. "Our government has irrefutable facts at its disposal concerning deliveries to the bandits of chemical weapons from the United States. Grenades filled with CS gas and other poisonous substances have been discovered in various regions of Afghanistan. The victims of this barbarous weapon are not only servicemen but also civilians," your correspondent was told by DRA Foreign Minister Sh. M. Dost who was taking part in the work of the 36th UN General Assembly session.

Seagrave's wretched book appeared exactly at the moment when the failure of the provocative propaganda campaign, fanned by official Washington circles, around the mythical support by the USSR and its allies for "international terrorism" became clear. As the New York TIMES recently reported, even the CIA was unable to provide the administration with 'facts" on this score. Is this not the reason why some people needed a new anti-Soviet falsehood?

WARSAW PACT OFFICERS DISCUSS WORLD SITUATION

PM191049 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 14 Nov 81 p 3

[V. Tokun report: "Strenghening Fraternal Countries' Defense Capability"]

[Text] On 13 November a theoretical conference [met] on the subject "the 26th CPSU Congress and the Congresses of the Fraternal Communist and Workers Parties on the Intensification of Imperialism's aggressiveness and the Need to Strengthen the Socialist Community Countries' Defense Capability and Military-Political Alliance."

The conference was opened with an introductory speech by Army Gen A.I. Gribkov, chief of staff of the Joint Armed Forces.

A report was delivered by Col Gen M.N. Tereshchenko, first deputy chief of staff of the Joint Armed Forces. The following generals and officers from the fraternal armies took part in the discussion of the report: Col L. Gindev (Bulgarian People's Army); Lt Col T. Balla (Hungarian Peoples Army); Maj Gen K. Gottwald (GDR National People's Army); Div Gen S. Antos (Polish Army); Maj Gen D. Penescu (Army of the Socialist Republic of Romania); Lt Gen Engr R.G. Ponomarev and Maj Gen M.G. Zykov (Soviet Army); and Lt Gen B. Kucera, (Czechoslovak People's Army).

Those taking part in the conference comprehensively examined, on the basis of the decisions of the fraternal parties' congresses, the reasons for the intensification of international tension and the dangerous consequences of the aggressive U.S. and NATO circles' course for the cause of peace. They stressed the significance of the joint efforts of the Soviet people and other fraternal peoples in strengthening the socialist community countries' defense capability and the role of the Warsaw Pact in defending their sovereignty and security.

SRV DELEGATE'S SPEECH AT MOSCOW CONFERENCE

For a lengthy Hanoi Domestic Service account of SRV delegate Nguyen Duy Trinh's speech at the Moscow conference of communist and workers' parties secretaries of socialist countries, held 3-4 November, see the Vietnam section of the 18 November Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT.

U.S. SHOULD HEED BREZHNEV INTERVIEW MESSAGE

PM181623 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 11 Nov 81 p 9

[Vitality Kobysh "Observer's Opinion": "Talking About What is Most Important"]

[Text] The opinions of specialists and the reactions of the broadest reading public all over the world indicate that L.I. Brezhnev's answers to the questions of the West German magazine DER SPIEGEL are seen as the Soviet Union's most important foreign policy statement since the 26th congress.

Reflecting the very complex gamut of relations between the USSR and all the socialist community states, on the one hand, and the West, on the other, questions of Soviet-American relations and of limiting the arms race, primarily the nuclear missile race, and all problems of war and peace, which concern the fate of everyone, the interview was a program document. A document which, on the one hand, provides most responsibly, seriously and sincerely a realistic assessment of the world situation and clearly delineates once again our fundamental position on the main directions in the development of the modern world and, on the other hand, offers concrete, constructive ways of solving mankind's most serious problems.

Prominent amid the avalanche of responses to the Soviet leader's statement, which has special significance in the prevailing world conditions, is the reaction to L.I. Brezhnev's two main, clearly stated ideas.

First, and very significant and sobering at a time when saber-rattling is going on in the United States to the accompaniment of political hysteria over the "Soviet military threat": The United States is launching [zapuskayut] or threatening to launch one sophisticated and increasingly lethal weapon system after another. It should all be clear even to those who are really in a stew: The Soviet Union will not be intimidated and will not allow anyone to speak to it in the language of force. And to anyone with elementary knowledge of the matter, the Washington administration's attempts to gain military superiority over us are simply unrealistic. Anyone who has not realized this yet ought to grasp as accurately as possible the meaning of L.I. Brezhnev's words: "If need be the Soviet people will manage to make any extra effort and to do everything necessary to ensure the reliable defense of their country." This was said not in anger, not as a retort, but calmly and reflectively; it was the product of a profound analysis of the whole range of circumstances and all factors of modern life.

Second, without concealing the fact that we have all we need to safeguard security -- our own and our friends' -- the Soviet Union suggests that the United States not seek a nuclear duel but a way out of the present situation, which is fraught with irretrievable consequences for mankind's future. Our basic idea is that yet another lap of the arms race, which would inevitably result from the United States' introduction of new weapons systems, would mean everyone would lose, leaving no winners -- if one is talking about peoples and states and not about certain groups of representatives of the U.S. military-industrial complex.

We see war as a plague, and we should know! And for that very reason we consider it necessary to issue another warning: We can endure any contest and we will not be blackmailed. It is an unnecessary and pointless undertaking which may turn out to be very costly for those who are currently indulging in bellicose talk, hearing nothing and no one around them. They had better stop talking and listen to others, including their own allies. Maybe then the simple truth, which is becoming increasingly obvious to the overwhelming majority of people, will become clearer. Today, when gray matter -- the only priceless and irreplaceable foundation of the development of human civilization -- is so highly prized, it is certainly possible to impress and even frighten some people with muscle-flexing, but the serious problems confronting mankind, including the American people, are not going to be solved by muscle-flexing.

This is neither propaganda nor the voice of one who is weak and lagging behind. We are talking about the most effective and fruitful way, dictated by reason and considerations of elementary logic, of solving the problems dividing the USSR and the United States, two opposing sociopolitical systems -- the way of talks and constructive dialogue. This is the only way to arrive at a solution of -- in L.I. Brezhnev's words -- "the most vital and urgent task for mankind -- the prevention of a nuclear holocaust and creation of a reliable prospect of lasting peace."

Does the other side really not understand this? One assumes that certain representatives of the U.S. ruling class do understand but prefer, for the moment, to keep quiet about it or even, as is the fashion, to repeat the "Soviet danger" refrain. It is also possible that they recognize the vital need to halt the arms race, which has assumed irrational dimensions and pathological forms. But they must realize something else: To curb the military and the military-industrial complex, which has arrogated too much power in the United States, one needs not just a clear head and steady hand but a consdiered policy that hangs together, a policy not mired in the past but looking toward the future. At the moment Washington lacks this kind of policy. Hence the saber-rattling, chest-beating and bellowing, which are neither a demonstration of statesmanship nor genuine strength.

The wise and the strong know not only what they want but what they can and cannot handle. One thing is clear: Today, in a nuclear age, no one can handle a war. But everyone is able and competent to talk about how to avoid it.

This vital matter is the subject of L.I. Brezhnev's replies in the magainze DER SPIEGEL -- a document of extraordinary significance which confirmed again our consistent course toward talks, the policy of detente, peace and security for all peoples. If it is understood and perceived in that way all mankind will gain a great deal.

KOMMUNIST VIEWS WESTERN STANCE ON WORLD ECONOMY

LD131524 Moscow TASS in English 1425 GMT 13 Nov 81

[Text] Moscow, 13 Nov, TASS -- "The vital interests of progressive development of the economy of all states and peoples make a consistent and effective reorganization of international economic ties not only a topical but a real objective," writes the KOMMUNIST, a journal of the CPSU Central Committee.

The countries of the socialist community, the article points out, regard this restructuring "as an important condition for improving and developing the world eocnomy along the lines of equality of all states, both big and small, socialist and capitalist ones."

The restructuring of economic relations "presupposes above all the elimination of clear contradictions between the new balance of world political, social and economic forces and the privileged position of the imperialist powers, which strive, as before, to impose their will on other countries. If this vicious state of things could be overcome, it would create favourable conditions for ensuring the national sovereignty, putting an end to interference from the outside into the internal affairs of other countries and observance of their inalienable right to choose their social and economic system."

The imperialist powers and their monopolies, the journal goes on to say, "do not wish to put up with the fact that the world, which was so long dominated by them, refuses to serve them, to obey them and is resolved to advance along its own independent path." As was shown, in particular, by the international meeting on cooperation and development which was held in Cancun in October, the West's strategic line is based on the stubborn striving to preserve predatory privileges, impose on the liberated countries a way of development, that would keep them within the sphere of the capitalist system in the position of a subordinated raw material periphery of neocolonialism.

The imperialists are exerting maximum efforts so as "with the use of the tactics of procrastinating talks, of even renouncing the commitments that were already made, to disorganize and split the ranks of supporters of far-reaching transformations and make them reconcile themselves with the imperialist 'model' for the development of the world economy. Therefore, a restructuring of international economic realtions is impossible without a determined, consistent struggle against the policy of the imperialist states and their transnational corporations," the journal stresses.

FOREIGN MINISTRY PUBLISHES 1979 TREATIES

LD190419 Moscow TASS in English 1819 GMT 18 Nov 81

[Text] Moscow, 18 Nov, TASS -- The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR prepared the 35th issue of the collection of the existing treaties, agreements and conventions which were concluded by the the USSR with foreign states and entered into force in the period between January the 1st and December 31, 1979.

The documents included in the collection attest to a further broadening and deepening of the USSR's co-operation with other states. Published, among others, are the agreements on the USSR's economic and scientific and technological relations with the socialist countries, agreements on shipping and consular conventions concluded by the Soviet Union with developing countries.

The collection includes the agreement with France on co-operation in the field of world ocean studies, and the long-term programme for the development of the economic, industrial and scientific and technological co-operation with Switzerland.

Also published are multilateral legal instruments, including, among other things, agreements between the CMEA member countries on removal of double taxation on the incomes and property of physical and juridical persons, the convention on the international organisation of maritime satellite communications and on the relaying and utilisation of data obtained through remote sensing of the earth.

KARMAL CONDEMNS OPPOSING FORCES IN AAPSO SPEECH

LD182102 Moscow TASS in English 1859 GMT 18 Nov 81

[Text] Kabul, 18 Nov, TASS -- General Secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, President of the Revolutionary Council of Afghanistan Babrak Karmal spoke at the tenth session of the Presidium of the Afro-Asian Peoples Solidarity Organisation which opened here today. Babrak Karmal said that the working people of the Revolutionary Afghanistan attach vast importance to the holding of this forum which constitutes a manifestation of the steadfast solidarity of fraternal peoples with the Afghan people against whom an undeclared war is being waged, unleashed by U.S. imperialism, Chinese hegemonism and Arab and regional reaction. This is solidarity in the Afghan people's struggle for independence, territorial integrity and national sovereignty of its country.

Babrak Karmal spoke highly of the AAPSO's role in the struggle for peace, progress and national emancipation.

He condemned the broad subversive activity of imperialism, the Chinese hegemonism and all the reactionary forces attempting to erect barriers in the way of the socioeconomic development of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. Despite this, the Afghan people continues to work to build a new society, and develops its industry and agriculture with the fraternal assistance of the socialist countries.

Babrak Karmal noted once again that Afghanistan's foreign policy is based on the principles of peaceful coexistence of states with different socio-economic systems, on the principles of the Movement of Nonalignment.

He recalled the Afghan Government's proposals of May 14, 1980, and of August 24, 1981, on the problems of political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan. Despite these constructive proposals, he pointed out, the Government of Pakistan has taken no practical steps to settle the relations between the two countries.

Solidarity of the Soviet Union, of other fraternal socialist countries and of all the anti-imperialist forces, Babrak Karmal said, plays an outstanding role in the protection of the gains of the April revolution, the national sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, in its struggle against the foreign aggression and interference. The Revolutionary Afghanistan expresses its profound gratitude to the Soviet Union for its selfless assistance which is being given since Afghanistan's accession to independence into the present time in the most difficult phase of our country.

In conclusion Babrak Karmal said that the convening of the session of the AAPSO's Presidium in Kabul constitutes a vivid manifestation of its revolutionary fraternal solidarity with Afghanistan's working people in their just struggle.

ADMINISTRATION'S NUCLEAR DECISIONMAKING SCORED

PM181601 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Nov 81 p 5

[TASS report: "Under Critical Fire"]

[Text] Washington, 10 Nov -- At a session of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, which is discussing the new program submitted by the President for a strategic arms buildup, P. Warnke, former director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency and former head of the American delegation at the SALT talks, noted, in particular, the impossibility of waging a so-called "limited" nuclear war and securing victory in it and the impossibility of achieving military superiority. Warnke described remarks by high-ranking figures in the Reagan administration to the effect that the United States could wage and even win a "limited" nuclear war as an "illusion," a "myth" and a "highly dangerous strategy."

It is impossible to win a nuclear war, he stressed, if such a war begins, just as it is impossible to secure "victory" in the continuing arms race. Warnke called for the continuation of the strategic arms limitation process, the attainment of further limitations and ultimately arms reduction. Arms control, he noted, is absolutely necessary in order to ensure U.S. national security.

Nuclear war will cause incalculable calamities for all mankind, stated Prof (J. Geyger), speaking on behalf of the organization Doctors for Social Responsibility. From a medical viewpoint, he said, nuclear war is an incurable disease.

As physicians, (J. Geyger) went on, we are deeply concerned about assertions by responsible officials about the possibility of "victory" in a nuclear war and of waging "limited" nuclear wars and making nuclear strikes for "demonstrative purposes." The very idea that a nuclear war could remain "limited" is unrealistic and cannot be backed up from a scientific viewpoint.

Nothing, not even Hiro ima and Nagasaki, is comparable with such a catastrophe, the scientist noted. Milli s of people will die as a result of a single nuclear strike in the period from a few se onds to 2 minutes, and in the event of several strikes against a number of cities the number of victims increases many times over.

The Reagan administration's militarist policy was also criticized by the New York TIMES, which published an article by its political observer A. Lewis. It says, in particular: "The Reagan administration's foreign policy has become a national laughingstock. Cabinet members make ill-considered statements about nuclear arms and correct each other in public. If a satirist had invented all this, he would have been accused of going too far. But even the administration's political opponents cannot really laugh about what is happening: The damage being done to American and international security is too great." The Reagan administration's foreign policy, the author of the article goes on, has already caused a crisis in NATO and verges on the paranoid. "Western Europe," he stresses, "is asking: Is an alliance with such an America any use?"

"Defense Secretary C. Weinberger," Lewis goes on, "added to the appearance of chaos. His indifference to Europe's nuclear fears led to the hasty announcement of the production of the neutron bomb -- an absolutely unnecessary step which shocked the allied governments. Too often he speaks without knowing what he is talking about, and his statements are noted for their bellicosity. But the problem does not only concern specific individuals: It goes deeper. The system of decisionmaking in the sphere of national security is faulty -- more, Reagan's administration has no such system."

RALLIES PROTESTING NUCLEAR ARMS BUILDUP REPORTED

Tolkunov Article

PM181607 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Nov 81 p 5

[Correspondent A. Tolkunov dispatch: "Protest Rallies"]

[Text] New York, 12 Nov -- A day of struggle against the threat of nuclear war was marked throughout the country yesterday. Rallies were held in 147 universities and colleges and were addressed by scientists, doctors and public and religious figures. They were also held at Columbia University in New York.

"Nuclear war will be the last epidemic on our planet. If we do not pool our efforts in the struggle against this threat, we will betray ourselves, our nation and all mankind," (G. Khayat), head of Harvard University's medical faculty, told the gathering.

In their speeches, K. Tsipis and M. Halperin, eminent specialists in the sphere of military strategy, spoke of the danger of the program for the nuclear rearmament of America, which is aimed at achieving military superiority.

The current antiwar campaign has been organized by the Union of Concerned Scientists, to which eminent scientific figures belong. This initiative was supported by the Council for a Viable Peace, Physicians in the Struggle for Social Responsibility, the Association of Supporters of Arms Control and other public organizations.

In the opinion of H. Kendall, chairman of the Union of Concerned Scientists, who sharply condemned the Republican administration's statement on the possibility of waging a "limited" nuclear war, such rallies, which helped in the past to create strong opposition to the Vietnam war, must open people's eyes today to the colossal danger of the nuclear threat. At the same time he evaluated highly the Soviet Union's position expounded by L. Brezhnev in the interview for the West German magazine DER SPIEGEL. "The Soviet leader once again declared that any use of nuclear weapons is suicidal. At the same time emphasis is once again placed on the Soviet Union's desire and wish to hold constructive talks in the sphere of limiting and reducing nuclear arms," Kendall declared.

Yesterday's nationwide action against nuclear war attests that Americans, including young people, are realizing increasingly clearly what a threat the White House's adventurist militarist policy poses to the whole world.

IZVESTIYA Report

PM181501 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 13 November in the morning edition carries on page 4 an 1,800-word Washington dispatch entitled "Cyclone of Antiwar Marches" by correspondent M. Sturua. Sturua describes the "increasing resistance to U.S. military plans" against the backdrop of Veterans' Day. He rejects Reagan's accusation that the European antiwar movement is the work of "Soviet propaganda," and asserts that its U.S. counterpart now embraces those strata of society normally termed the "flower of the nation." Sturua notes official U.S. attempts to reconcile people to the idea of limited nuclear war, but concludes that the "peoples are fully resolved to bar the way" to such a war.

STERN CITED ON U.S. NUCLEAR WEAPONS ACCIDENTS

LD171728 Moscow TASS in English 1618 GMT 17 Nov 81

[Text] Bonn, 17 Nov TASS -- "An American Pershing missile blew up early this year in the village of Alhuette, Schwabia.

"The missile burnt out with the launcher. As good luck would have it, the missile, which was being transported, was not supplied with an atomic warhead", the West German magazine STERN reports. A total of 32 accidents with American nuclear weapons took place in different countries of the world in the past 30 years. A number of specialists, including staff -- members of the Stockholm International Institute for the Study of Problems of Peace, believe that there were, as a minimum, three times as many such incidents.

STERN cites a list of accidents with American planes and missiles in which atomic and even hydrogen bombs were lost.

The Pershing missile explosion on the territory of the FRG, where the United States had already stockpiled 7,000 nuclear warheads and where new American medium-range missiles are planned to be deployed, was an alrming signal for the whole country. STERN points out that the American military, which "programmed" beforehand such atomic weapon accidents, even invented special terminology for them: For instance, the codename "a bent spear" signifies an "accidental" atomic explosion with a relatively small danger of radioactive contamination. "A broken arrow" points to a serious danger of contamination, but no direct threat of war. The codename "an atomic lightning" was invented for the latter.

No matter what classification was given for all these accidents, "atomic weapon is dangerous also in conditions of peace," STERN points out. "Accidents take place more and more frequently during transportation or during exercises. These accidents devastate and poison considerable plots of land."

U.S. F-16 FIGHTER SALES TO PAKISTAN ASSAILED

LD181504 Moscow TASS in English 1250 GMT 18 Nov 81

[By TASS correspondent Nikolay Pakhomov]

[Text] Washington, 18 Nov, TASS -- The U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee Tuesday voted in favour of the administration's plans to sell Pakistan modern American F-16 fighter-planes. The deal involves the sale to the Islamabad regime of 40 F-16 aircraft worth about 1,000 million dollars.

A Congress approval for these deliveries is being sought intensively by the Reagan administration which intends to use Pakistan as a jumping off ground for U.S. imperialist aggressive designs in Asia. James Buckley, U.S. under-secretary of state, repeatedly spoke of late at various committees of the Senate and the House of Representatives, convincing the legislators in a particular "strategic importance" of the Ziaul Haq regime. Washington, within the framework of its new policy of expanding military cooperation with Pakistan, has worked out a five-year programme of military and economic aid worth 3,200 million dollars to Islamabad.

Formally, American military aid to Pakistan is banned because of that country's development of its own nuclear potential. The White House, however, made the Senate "modify" the so-called Symington-Glenn amendment in order to strengthen that regime.

This policy is explained, in particular, by the fact that Pakistan has become a staging area for aggression against the neighboring independent state, the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. Terrorist counter-revolutionary gangs, armed with weapons from the United States, China and Egypt, are trained in Pakistani territory and are then sent into Afghanistan. The Ziaul Haq regime has reportedly agreed also to the use of Pakistani territory by the interventionist Rapid Deployment Force.

U.S.-JAPANESE COOPERATION ACCELERATES ARMS RACE

PM181621 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Nov 81 p 5

[Yuriy Vdovin "Commentator's Column": "In Partnership With the Pentagon"]

[Text] The military-industrial complex and Government of Japan are actively joining in a new spiral of the arms race and Washington's attempts to increase tension in the world. According to a report in NIHON KEIZAI, the newspaper of business circles, the Japanese cabinet of ministers has decided, on the pretext of "ensuring the security" of the West, to sanction the export of weapons across the ocean, to pass to the United States advanced technology which can be used for military purposes and to expand cooperation with the Pentagon in developing and producing laser technology, optics and so forth, in which Japan has recently scored significant successes and attained leading positions in the capitalist world.

The KYODO news agency points out that the accord on expanding military-technical cooperation will be finalized by a government agreement between the two countries. As Deputy Foreign Minister R. Sunobe declared recently at a meeting with U.S. Under Secretary of State W. Stoessel, Tokyo is also studying the question of "preparations for the emergence of crisis situations" in regions neighboring on the Japanese islands in conjunction with Washington.

Under pressure from across the ocean, Japan has considerably increased spending on military needs and preparations in recent years. It now spends for these purposes more than any other country in the world that does not possess nuclear weapons. The ruling circles continue to maintain that all this has been dictated by commitments under the "security treaty" to "ensure the defense" of Japan. But the facts attest to the opposite. The combat might created in present-day Japan is continuing to be built up at an accelerated pace.

All this indicates that the "security treaty" and military cooperation between Japan and the United States, which, as the Japanese ruling circles maintained, pursue just defensive ends, have quite a different thrust. New confirmation of this is provided by the present decision of the Japanese Government.

Given the chance, Tokyo spares no words to assure the Japanese and the world public of its desire for peace. The new direction which will now supplement Japanese-American military cooperation, which has been developed on a wide front, shows, however, that the Japanese ruling circles are making quite a different choice. This course runs counter to the country's national interests and the cause of peace throughout the world.

BRIEFS

JAPANESE AGRICULTURAL OFFICIALS -- A delegation of the Japanese National Federation of Agricultural Cooperative Associations which visited the USSR at the invitation of the USSR Central Union of Consumers' Cooperatives ended its 7-day stay in the Soviet Union on 9 November. While in the USSR, the delegation visited Leningrad, Tashkent and Samarkand, as well as Moscow, to inspect activities of Soviet consumers cooperatives and agricultural work there. It also held talks with Aleksey Smirnov, board chairman of the USSR Central Union of Consumer's Cooperatives and other leading cadres of the union. [Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 16 Nov 81 OW]

AFGHAN SPOKESMAN CITED ON IRANIAN PROPOSAL

GF180625 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 17 Nov 81

[Text] A dispatch from Kabul entitled "Afghanistan's Position" published in PRAVDA says that Mohammad Sakhi Daneshju, spokesman of the Political Department in the Afghanistan Foreign Ministry, has told foreign and local journalists that several days ago the Foreign Ministry of Iran published a so-called plan on Afghanistan. Daneshju added that it should be emphasized that the people who arranged this plan either do not, or do not want to know the nature of the April revolution and are deliberately distorting events in his country.

Mohammad Sakhi Daneshju went on to say that the so-called plan on Afghanistan prepared by the Foreign Ministry of Iran is considered unprecedented and explicit interference in the internal affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA]. The people who prepared this plan think they can dictate to the Afghan people what kind of political system they should have. They are trying to impose a government of reactionary clergymen on the Afghan people. They are endeavoring to subjugate the Afghan people to foreign occupation by using the so-called Islamic peacekeeping forces which is intended to consist of Iranian and Pakistani military units.

The DRA Foreign Ministry spokesman said that considering this, it is obvious that the so-called Iranian plan cannot be a basis for fruitful dialogue and is strongly rejected by the DRA Government. The DRA Government sincerely invites responsible Iranian organizations to be realistic and to accept the Afghan proposal as it has been presented. They should stop promoting outdated political and religious theories and should hold discussions with the DRA Government to normalize relations between the two countries, which are bound together through history, culture and language.

The DRA Government in its statement of 24 August proposed holding discussions with the Islamic Republic of Iran to work out an agreement based on the expansion of friendly relations and mutual cooperation to the benefit of both parties, including trade, economic cooperation, transit and cultural ties. This proposal still stands and the DRA Government is ready to hold discussion on the basis of it.

The spokesman of the Political Department of the DRA Foreign Ministry, Mohammad Sakhi Daneshju, concluded by saying that we do not conceal anything and are ready to consider any realistic ideas that are put forward by the Iranian side.

AFGHAN ARMED FORCES DEFEAT 'BASMAK GANGS'

PM181153 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Nov 81 p 5

[Correspondent L. Mironov dispatch: "Operations Against Basmaks"]

[Text] Kabul, 11 Nov -- The People's Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan have successfully executed operations against basmak gangs in Lowgar and Vadrak Provinces south of Kabul. Various firearms, grenade launchers, hand grenades, explosives, radio transmitters and a large quantity of ammunition were seized from the defeated counter-revolutionary gangs. Many types of weapons are stamped "Made in USA" or "Made in PRC."

The commissioner of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan in the northeastern zone told BAKHTAR agency correspondent (Yasin Sadeki) that crushing strikes had been dealt against basmak gangs there and hundreds of dushmans had been killed or taken prisoner.

The defeat of large gangs has enabled the people's authorities to switch to the solution of priority constructive tasks in the northeast of the country. Thus, the restoration of an important highway linking Qonduz city with the port of Shir Khan has begun. Coal extraction and cement production have been resumed.

Hundreds of inhabitants from regions in the Provinces of Qonduz, Baghlan, Takhar and Badakhshan, now purged of bandits, have expressed the desire to join the People's Armed Forces and security and militia organs.

U.S., PRC PUSHING MILITARIZATION OF PAKISTAN

LD181742 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 18 Nov 81

[Commentary by Aleksandr Korolev]

[Excerpts] The stay in Pakistan by a Chinese delegation led by Deputy Defense Minister Yang Dezhi has drawn public attention not only in Pakistan to the fact that expensive arms deliveries are still enjoying top priority in Islamabad. The Chinese military experts have held secret talks with the chairman of the Pakistani Joint Chiefs of Staff, Mohammad Khan, and had a meeting with President Ziaul Haq. The talks and the subjects that came up for discussion at them, one being an (?expansion) of the Chinese arms deliveries, indicate that the Beijing leaders are keeping their part of an agreement with Washington (?well-known) today about so-called [words indistinct] actions not only as a (?reply to) the subversive operations against Afghanistan. Obviously, Beijing and Washington are steering a parallel course too (?at prepared) militarization of Pakistan.

The only difference is that in recent months the Reagan administration has made a big surge along this direction, and has become [word indistinct] the leader among the suppliers of arms to Pakistan. The arms supply deals between Islamabad and Washington are now covered by thousands of millions of dollars. The prospect that a huge arsenal of American arms will be (?created) in Pakistan has caused legitimate concern in neighboring countries. Kabul and Delhi officials have qualified these military preparations as running counter to the cause of easing tension and normalizing the situation in the region, and the Pakistani authorities have demonstrably ignored these warnings with Foreign Minister Agha Shahi saying bluntly that Islamabad will keep following through its rearmament program without looking back at the reaction from Delhi. He motivated this by an allegation that the line for militarization is (?prepared) by concern for national interests, but is this really so?

Several leading opposition parties in Pakistan who are not indifferent by far to the interests of the nation regard these military deals of Islamabad in quite another way. Last Saturday they issued a joint statement calling the American-Pakistan agreement for supplies of American arms (?for) 3,200 million dollars, (?as) a deal that meets only the interests of the military regime itself.

The more real the prospect of military supplies to Pakistan from the United States and China, the more confident the Islamabad military regime feels, and the last hope Pakistani public has for quick return to civilian rule.

Four years ago, Gen Ziaul Haq assured the Pakistanis he only needed 90 days to stabilize the political situation and transfer power to a lawfully elected government. Today he rules out such a possibility in general. But as Washington and Beijing help the Ziaul Haq regime to stay in power, they are helping themselves in the first place. As they push Pakistan into a militarization, they have selfish goals.

U.S. LYING ABOUT SOVIET USE OF CHEMICAL WEAPONS

LD182030 Moscow TASS in English 1950 GMT 16 Nov 81

[By TASS observer Vasiliy Kharkov]

[Text] Moscow, 18 Nov, TASS -- U.S. Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs Walter Stoessel now touring a number of Asian countries today resorted again at a press conference in Bangkok to allegations about the use of chemical poisons in Kampuchea. Washington's envoy also repeated lies that the Soviet Union was involved in this. Mr Stoessel timed his slanderous statement for the conclusion of the so-called "fact-finding" mission of a group of "experts" who, on Washington initiative, were sent a fortnight ago to Thailand to acquire some "information" there, to sport some "eyewitnesses", and so on. As it is reported, the results of this "fact-finding" mission will be published late in November, but their character is easy to predict since Mr. Stoessel had already set out the basic line of the report that is being prepared.

The lies about the use of poisons in Kampuchea are clearly aimed at camouflaging the United States' actual crimes in Indochina where chemical weapons were widely used against the peaceful population during the U.S. aggression. None other than U.S. Secretary of Health and Human Services Richard Schweiker stated officially last September that over 45 million litres of various chemical substances were sprayed over Vietnam. The amount is even larger in reality. Not only many Vietnamese, but also some U.S. pilots who were spraying poison substances, and also troops of land forces that operated in the contaminated zone became victims of these barbarous actions.

The U.S. command worked out and implemented the "fallen leaves" operation, whose consequences still adversely affect natural conditions and the economic activity. The authors of the operation admitted that it was aimed against the future Vietnamese generations.

Thousands of peaceful people suffered from the effects of U.S. chemical weapons in Kampuchea. More than half of cattle perished. Afforestations and rubber plantations were destroyed in many districts. Many Kampucheans have not yet recovered from poisoning.

The present assertions of U.S. officials are the ultimate in hypocricy in the light of these facts. Representatives of a number of international organisations, including the International Red Cross, noted that the accusations by the United States are based on obvious lies that are spread by members of the Pol Pot gangs whose hands are stained with the blood of 3 million Kampuchean citizens who were killed.

Washington should have long stopped inventing such falsehoods. Lies will remain lies no matter how many times they are repeated. The Soviet Union and other socialist countries advanced many times the proposals to end the production of chemical weapons and destroy their stockpiles. The USSR wishes these weapons to be removed from military arsenals once and forever.

AGREEMENT SIGNED ON SOVIET GOODS FOR VIETNAM

OW181501 Moscow in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1000 GMT 18 Nov 81

[Text] A new agreement was signed in Moscow on 17 November on the Soviet supply of commodities to Vietnam during the 1981-82 period. The Soviet Union will provide Vietnam with processed goods, petroleum, cement and some industrial products.

NEED FOR SOVIET-ALBANIAN 'UNITY OF ACTION' SEEN

AU181807 Moscow in Albanian to Albania 1530 GMT 18 Nov 81

[Unattributed commentary on Soviet-Albanian relations]

[Text] On the occasions of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the AWP and the imminent 37th anniversary of Albania's liberation, we have recently been quoting excerpts and fragments from the Albanian press in our broadcasts, concerning the importance to Albania of its postwar cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

This cooperation was the most important factor in the successes of the new republic in the construction of socialism and in strengthening its positions in the international arena at the time. Great importance was then attached in Albania to its participation in the international political activity of the socialist countries and the coordination of concrete steps in strengthening peace and security.

The Albanian press considered Albania's entry in the Warsaw Pact to be an important stage in beginning its cooperation with the fraternal countries in this field. Albanian newspapers wrote at the time that this organization was a powerful shield in the defense of peace and socialism and that it was of great importance, among other things, in defending the vital interests of the Albanian people as well. ZERI I POPULLIT, for example, wrote that the defense organization of the European socialist countries was a counter to the military groupings of the Western countries, and particularly the North Atlantic bloc, and their hostile activity and threat to the cause of peace. The Albanian press also stressed that Albania's close cooperation with the other socialist countries in the Warsaw Pact was based on the principles of equality, respect for sovereignty, noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries and [words indistinct].

In December 1955, Albania was made a member of the United Nations. It must be stressed here that this was made possible as a result of the persistent efforts of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. That event marked the defeat of the attempts of the Western countries to block international recognition of the new republic of Albanian workers and peasants and its activity as a fully equal member of the world community of nations.

Together with other fraternal countries, Albania participated in the debates held in the United Nations about such urgent problems as the struggle for total and general disarmament, the banning of nuclear weapons and the total and final liquidation of colonialism. Albania's proposal, at the time, to set up a system of collective security in Europe is well known. This proposal was supported by the other socialist countries as well by progressive public opinion in Europe.

Later on, Albania ceased its broad cooperation with the countries of the socialist family in the foreign policy as well as other fields. The Soviet Union has pointed out the irreconcilable nature of such a state of affairs in mutual relations between socialist countries, and has stressed that objectively this was harmful to the cause of socialism and the anti-imperialist struggle. On its side, the Soviet Union has made a number of concrete steps directed at the normalization of Soviet-Albanian relations, which, in its opinion, would be beneficial to both our respective countries and to the cause of world socialism.

As for the socialist countries, the course of strengthening the compactness of their ranks and unity of action in the international arena is their principle and consistent course. The socialist countries oppose the ill-intentioned and militaristic course of NATO with their own united strength and their joint efforts to defend themselves and strengthen peace. In fact, all decisions taken [words indistinct] to check the arms race and to promote the process of reducing international tension, which have been approved by the United Nations during the past 10 years, have been a result of initiatives of the socialist countries. In the present international situation, which has become more exacerbated owing to the fault of the imperialists, the coordinated peace policy of the fraternal countries represents an obstacle to the unleashing of a nuclear war. Their joint actions have resulted in (effective) measures in the field of disarmament and, primarily, nuclear disarmament. The recent new, important and constructive initiative of the Soviet Union in the 36th session of the UN General Assembly has found a wide echo of support in international public opinion. Its essence is to create a situation in which all powers give assurances that they will not be the first to use nuclear weapons. If no one is the first to use it, then this weapon will not be used. Other proposals in the Soviet program for nuclear disarmament include measures such as the general [words indistinct] for all nuclear weapons, without exceptions, and the gradual reduction of nuclear weapons in stock, until they have been completely liquidated. Progressive forces in the world have also welcomed the proposals made by Comrade Brezhnev in a recent interview with the West German journal DER SPIEGEL, and the initiatives of a number of European countries to set up nuclear-free zones on the continent, including its southern areas, which the Soviet leaders have supported.

The Soviet leader also declared that the Soviet Union would never use nuclear weapons against states that do not produce or buy nuclear weapons, and do not permit the stationing of such weapons on their territory. To ban the danger of nuclear war, it is necessary that all peace-loving peoples should unite their efforts. Striving to achieve this and making its own contribution to strengthening the unity of actions for the sake of peace, the fraternal countries represent in this way the interests of all mankind, including the interests of the Albanian people.

WORLD LOOKS FORWARD TO BREZHNEV FRG VISIT

IZVESTIYA on FRG Anticipation

PM181131 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Nov 81 Morning Edition p 4

[Special correspondents A. Grigoryants, G. Deynichenko "Bonn Reportage": "Autumn of Hope"]

[Excerpts] It is no accident that in our conversations the last few days there has invariably been talk of the forthcoming visit to the FRG by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The approach of this important event is widely felt here. Sensible people know the importance of Soviet-West German summit meetings for the entire process of European detente. Such meetings are extremely important when the international situation becomes more complex. The FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU has every reason to stress that during L.I. Brezhnev's third visit to the Rhine, as in his two previous visits, discussion will center above all on maintaining peace in Europe.

The SUEDDEUTSCHER ZEITUNG sees the fact that the two countries' leaders are meeting, even with the cooling of the international climate, as a good sign for the present level of relations between Bonn and Moscow. Political consultations at summit level at such a time would be impossible without a certain degree of putting relations in good order and without mutual trust, the newspaper notes. "The fact that in the last 10 years it has been possible to establish ties capable of withstanding tests is obvious, and cannot be denied even by opposition figures in the Bundestag."

In recent days we have talked with leading employees of the FRG Foreign Ministry, the Press and Information Department and others, who give a high assessment of the forthcoming visit's significance both for bilateral Soviet-West German relations and for resolution of urgent problems of international security. Dr. (A. Arno), an FRG Foreign Ministry executive, expressed the hope that the visit by the Soviet head of state to the banks of the Rhine and his talks with West German leaders will give new impetus to relations between our countries. Dr (L. Ryul), deputy leader of the Federal Press and Information Department, stressed that the FRG has an active interest in developing economic, political and other relations with the Soviet Union, that the Federal Republic seeks to actively promote the strengthening of the material fabric of detente and that the country regards regular dialogue between Bonn and Moscow as a necessary part of the detente policy.

The USSR's course in world affairs is well known to the West German public. L.I. Brezhnev's answers to questions from the magazine DER SPIEGEL produced a profound impression here. "The Soviet Union says a clear 'yes' to any honest talks leading to the curbing of the arms race and to real disarmament," L.I. Brezhnev said. "We believe in the need for and the feasibility of such talks. And for our part we will work for their success."

Reading newspapers and talking with certain figures here, we were able to see for ourselves that certain groups in the Federal Republic would like to avoid the international issues which are set out clearly in the interview and to cast doubt on the Soviet side's good will. Thus H. Kohl, chairman of the Christian Democratic Union, and, in his wake, certain representatives of other political parties demand from the Soviet Union no more and no less than unilateral concessions -- a substantial reduction in its defense potential while the American forward-based facilities and British and French nuclear missile facilities remain untouched. It is obvious to anyone that this approach does not make it any easier to reach agreement on the diffcult problems of military detente.

It is gratifying that ordinary FRG citizens have much more commonsense and realism than certain politicians. Peace-loving people are pinning great hopes on L.I. Brezhnev's visit, the German Communist Party Presidium says in a statement. They expect the meeting between the USSR and FRG statesmen to result in new steps toward detente. FRG citizens are confident that the forthcoming summit meeting will act as a stimulus to more intensive, fruitful cooperation between our peoples under the Moscow treaty.

We glimpsed this hope and confidence in the words of many of those with whom we spoke. H.-J. Wischnewski, deputy chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany, stated that he attaches great significance to the forthcoming visit by the leader of the CPSU and the Soviet state. The visit is taking place at a crucial time. Talks between the USSR and the United States on medium-range nuclear facilities are being resumed, and this problem is of concern to the whole population of the Federal Republic. L.I. Brezhnev's visit is also important from the viewpoint of bilateral relations, including economic ties, he went on. Suffice it to mention the project for a new "pipes for gas" deal. On the whole it may be said that relations with the USSR are good, although there are differences on certain matters. In a word, we expect the Soviet leader's visit to the Rhine to contribute to the stabilization of the international situation.

It must be noted that many people in the FRG are interested in the prospects for economic cooperation between our countries. Even now this cooperation is large-scale, stable and mutually advantageous. D. Lambsdorff, minister of economics, spoke of its development during a meeting with a delegation of Soviet journalists visiting the FRG. He noted the long-term, promising nature of trade, economic scientific and technical ties between the two countries and expressed the hope that the forthcoming summit meetings will promote their further expansion.

In fact, trade turnover has increased 10-fold since 1970 and reached R5.8 billion last year. It is now virtually balanced. Many long-term projects are under way. The agenda includes major new agreements, in particular, on participation by West German firms in the laying of a gas pipeline from Siberia to the Western border of the USSR, gasification and hydrogenation of coals, and so forth.

Ties in the economic sphere form the material basis of interstate relations. And much depends on how successfully they are organized. That is why ordinary workers, trade unions and business circles express the hope that the forthcoming Soviet-West German summit meeting will open up new prospects for the development and deepening of economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and FRG.

World Hopes

LD182024 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 18 Nov 81

[Text] The Finnish newspaper KANSAN UUTISET says that Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's forthcoming visit to the FRG is awaited with particularly great hopes in both the socialist and the capitalist countries of Europe. Here is a commentary by Viktor Levin:

In our troubled world, in conditions of the intensification of international tension brought about by the policies of the Washington administration, the visit by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev to the FRG is being seen as a real chance for strengthening detente and giving it second wind. The very fact of the continuation of political dialogue, a dialogue in which both sides -- both the Soviet Union and the Federal Republic -- as can be judged from the statements of their leaders, are striving for mutual understanding, is without doubt of special importance in present conditions, and therefore quite naturally generates great hopes.

A foundation for those hopes is served by the clear-cut position of the Soviet Union set out by Comrade Brezhnev in his interview with the West German magazine DER SPIEGEL. This document convincingly showed that the Soviet Union is fully determined consistently and unswervingly to conduct the foreign policy course drawn up by the 26th CPSU Congress, a course specifically charted in a program of peace for the eighties. A great impact was made by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's statement that the Soviet Union says a clear "yes" to any honest talks leading to a curbing of the arms race and genuine disarmament.

A new clear and absolutely specific confirmation of the peace-loving nature of Soviet foreign policy comes in Comrade Brezhnev's speech at the CPSU Central Committee plenum held on 16 November.

It is highly indictive that today many Western observers contrast the course of the Soviet Union for the development of the economy and improving the people's well-being with the adventurist stake made by Washington on achieving military superiority. The policy of the American administration frightens the Europeans. Just yesterday London's THE TIMES published an interview with the FRG Chancellor Schmidt in which, despite all his efforts at using the most diplomatic way of making the point, he expressed concern about -- I quote -- the contradictory statements of American leaders on missiles and the chances of a limited nuclear war in Europe.

The Soviet Union makes a clear statement and pursues a clear-cut policy of peace. And precisely here the peoples of Europe, and indeed the whole world, see a real basis for strengthening detente and smoothing out international affairs. This is also the source of great hopes that Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's visit to the FRG will be an important landmark on the path to consolidating peace in Europe.

EUROPEANS PROTEST U.S. WEAPON DEPLOYMENT

LD181334 Moscow TASS in English 1325 GMT 18 Nov 81

[By TASS observer Leonid Ponomarev]

[Text] Moscow, 18 Nov, TASS -- An anti-American demonstration involving over a hundred thousand people took place in the Greek city of Thessaloniki yesterday. Although the demonstration was devoted to the anniversary of a protest action of the students of the National Polytechnical Institute against the Fascist junta of "black colonels" (November, 1973) which came to power with the help of the CIA, the demonstration resolved into a powerful manifestation of the Greek public against the reckless plans of the Reagan administration to turn the territories of the United States' NATO allies into polygons of a so-called "limited nuclear war." A similar demonstration of three hundred thousand was held in Athens last week. There is a growing movement in West European countries against the American plans for the deployment of nuclear medium-range means and neutron weapons. This movement is assuming an increasingly acute, mass and nation-wide character. Especially hot was the passed month of October when protest demonstrations against the reckless nuclear policy of the USA swept Britain, West Germany, Holland, Belgium and Italy. In Sweden, Denmark, and Norway broad-based coalitions of different political forces were established against deployment of American cruise missiles, Pershing II missiles and neutron bombs.

Let us recall some of these demonstrations. Three hundred thousand people went out into the street in Bonn. It was the biggest anti-war manifestation in the history of the FRG. The demonstrators demanded from their government and other West European Governments that they should not permit the deployment of American medium-range nuclear means and should take a firm stand against the nuclear threat, for disarmament and detente in Europe.

Two hundred and fifty thousand people took part in the demonstration in London. It was an unprecedentedly large demonstration for nuclear disarmament ever held in the British capital. The demonstrators in Rome numbered 150,000, including people belonging to different political parties, social segments and creeds, deputies of parliament, senators, mayors of dozens of cities. Their common slogan was "No to missiles." A mass meeting in Milan for peace and disarmament was attended by a hundred thousand people. In the small Italian town of Comiso, where it is planned to deploy American cruise missiles, thirty thousand demonstrators declared: "We do not want to be hostages of the Pentagon." In Paris, a hundred thousand people took part in a nationwide manifestation.

Last Sunday, tens of thousands of people from different parts of Spain gathered in Madrid for a demonstration to demand removal of American bases from Spanish soil and to protest against the conversion of Europe into a nuclear depot.

As we see, millions of Europeans are being drawn into the struggle against the adventurism of American politicians. Peoples increasingly realize that the self-styled rulers of the world from Washington should not be allowed to use Europe as a theatre of nuclear operations which may become transformed into a theatre of shadows.

The Soviet Union is prepared to compete with the United States and its NATO allies, but not in the arms race, the less so in a nuclear arms race. It is willing to compete with them in strengthening peace and international security, in matters of general disarmament.

L'UNITA CITED ON NUCLEAR REARMING IN ITALY

PM181541 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Nov 81 p 1

[TASS report: "Bringing In Nuclear Weapons"]

[Text] Rome, 14 Nov -- "NATO Is Building Up Its Nuclear Potential in Italy on the Sly" -- Under this headline L'UNITA publishes an article telling of the large-scale rearming of the North Atlantic bloc's nuclear forces in the Apennines. All the subunits equipped with nuclear weapons that are stationed in the country, the article states, are implementing or have already implemented an extensive nuclear rearmament program. This concerns all the American subunits stationed in the Apennines, as well as Italian subunits.

New shells with nuclear warheads for 155 mm and 8-inch artillery pieces are now entering Italy, L'UNITA points out. Standing out among these weapons is a warhead for 8-inch guns, which, if certain elements are added to it, is transformed into an "enhanced radiation bomb" -- that is, a neutron weapon.

Lance missiles have also been fitted with new nuclear warheads, whose yield is 8 times greater than that of the bomb dropped on Hiroshima. The Italian Navy, which only a few years ago did not have nuclear weapons, L'UNITA writes, also has missiles with nuclear warheads in its arsenal now.

The F-104 Starfighter aircraft, which in the future will be replaced by long-range Tornado aircraft, are equipped with more powerful nuclear weapons. Thus, the U.S. Air Force subunits based in Italy already have the potential to make strategic nuclear strikes, L'UNITA emphasizes.

U.S. PRESSURES WEST EUROPE TO REJECT PIPELINE

LD182248 Moscow in French to Europe 1730 GMT 18 Nov 81

[Viktor Shlenov commentary]

[Text] Washington is stepping up the pressure on the West European governments, requesting them not to sign the agreement with the USSR regarding the construction of the huge gas pipeline linking Siberia to West Europe. Here is what Viktor Shlenov writes about it:

It is not by chance that this project is called the deal of the century. The USSR proposes that eight West European countries participate in the installation of a 5,000-km gas pipeline. Contracts totaling $1 billion will be signed with European companies. Through the commissioned gas pipeline the USSR will supply 40 billion cubic meters of gas annually.

The Soviet proposal was favorably received in West Europe. Some West German companies have already concluded contracts for the production of pipes. Other West European countries also want to participate in the project, while Washington is decidedly hostile to the transaction.

Representatives of the American administration in recent weeks have paid frequent visits to West Europe, where they are trying to intimidate their partners by claiming that the Soviet gas may be used by Moscow as a means of economic and political pressure on West Europe.

The American argument does not hold water. Since the establishment of economic relations with West Europe the USSR has completed judiciously and within the set time the agreements and contracts concluded. The USSR has never suspended the supplies of energy raw material to West European countries. There has never been a single case in which our country used trade to put pressure on anybody.

The West European countries will derive considerable benefit from the construction of the pipeline and the supply of Soviet gas. First, they will enjoy more security in their supply of power resources, indeed the completion of the project would enable them to reduce to some extent their dependence on unstable sources of raw materials, in particular Middle Eastern oil. Second, the very important contracts related to the sale of steel pipes and equipment for the gas pipeline would stimulate the development of their industry currently facing recession. This problem is of particular interest at the moment when unemployment in the EEC countries is approaching 10 million.

So what is the true objective of the new campaign to blackmail the allies? There is very little likelihood that Moscow's perfidious designs cause anxiety on the other side of the Atlantic. In effect, any step by the European partners liable to weaken the links of economic and political dependence on the United States causes irritation. The strategy of political and economic pressure continues to occupy an important place in American foreign policy.

PASOK PROGRAM INCLUDES U.S. BASE PHASE-OUT

PM181613 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Nov 81 p 6

[Correspondent N. Miroshnik report: "Greece: Expecting Changes"]

[Excerpt] Athens, Nov -- The program of actions published here back in July, which a future Panhellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK) government promised to carry out, provides for certain measures to limit the positions of big capital, stimulate small-scale and medium production and improve the working people's living standard. In particular, the program envisages nationalization of a number of key sectors of the economy, primarily the credit and finance system; reorientation of credit toward small-scale and medium enterprises; and establishment of strict control over major export and import companies. With a view to protecting the working people's income against inflation, it is proposed to automatically increase wages and pensions according to the level of inflation, and to restructure the taxation system. In agricultural production, the program emphasizes the creation of cooperatives.

Exposing, in the course of the election campaign, New Democracy's gradual return to Greece to full participation in NATO's militarist preparations, PASOK proved convincingly that the bloc's interests do not coincide with Greece's national interests.

PASOK, which in principle favors the dismantling of all military blocs, plans to begin talks in the near future to revise Greece's agreement with NATO. Moreover, the party insists on unconditional withdrawal of all types of nuclear weapons from the country and advocates creation of a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans.

This last matter is closely interwoven with an urgent foreign policy issue which has given rise to broad polemics in the country -- the problem of American bases on Greek territory.

The former government, which fully and wholly supported the idea of preserving Pentagon bases on Greek territory, only advocated revising the fettering agreements which defined their status. It is hoped to win greater compensation from the American side for use of the bases, in the form of an increase in military aid to Athens, and in passing to refurbish slightly the essentially colonial status of the bases.

However, the election results confirmed that the Greek people see the American bases not as their defenders but as a perfidious tool of imperialism in the struggle against peace and detente, an instrument of foreign interference in Greece's internal affairs and a threat of involvement in dangerous U.S. and NATO ventures in the Mediterranean and the Near East. By giving a majority of votes to democratic forces, millions of voters came out unambiguously for liberating the country from foreign military fetters.

True, while it advocates in principle the elimination of American bases, PASOK is now making certain amendments to its stance. The final withdrawal of foreign troops, its leading figures say, will be preceded by a period during which the U.S. bases will be, so to speak, "sealed" and cut off completely from the rest of the country's territory. Here the Greek authorities intend to implement control over their activity. The length of the transition period and the schedule for the subsequent elimination of the bases are to be discussed at forthcoming talks with the United States.

Apart from the changes outlined and enumerated in the sphere of the economy and foreign policy, the PASOK program provides for a broad range of measures in the democratization of the country's domestic political and public life. In particular it is planned to introduce a proportional representation system at future elections, to give 18-year-olds the right to vote, to separate the church from the state and to give women equal rights with men.

The implementation of some of these measures has already begun. Thus the Ministry of Industry has announced the disbanding of the special committees which checked citizens' trustworthiness before accepting them for work. Advance censorship of movies and other artistic works has been lifted and a draft law is being elaborated on official recognition of the movement of national resistance to the fascist occupiers, which for years was not recognized while the rightwing forces were in power. These steps have been received positively by the public.

The PASOK government's practical activity will show to what extent it coincides with election statements and the provisions of the party program. Broad public circles, having given PASOK a mandate for democratic changes in the elections, advocate the consistent implementation of the slogans and promises put forward by PASOK.

KIPRIANOU HAILS USSR'S STANCE ON CYPRUS PROBLEM

PM181143 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Nov 81 Morning Edition p 4

[Text] Nicosia, TASS -- S. Kiprianou, president of Cyprus, has noted the friendly nature of the relations which exist between Cyprus and the USSR.

Welcoming a delegation of the Union of Soviet Friendship Societies, which is in the country, he noted that good political, trade, economic and cultural ties have long been established between the two countries. The Cypriot head of state came out in favor of further extending these ties and reasserted the intention of the government of the republic to strive for the maximum progress in this direction. He gave a high assessment of the Soviet stance on the Cyprus problem, expressing gratitude to the Soviet Union for its consistent support for the Cypriot people's just cause.

PONOMAREV CONFERS WITH LUXEMBOURG COMMUNISTS

PM190941 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Nov 81 p 4

[Text] TASS -- A friendly meeting took place at the CPSU Central Committee 13 November between B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and R. Urbany, chairman of the Communist Party of Luxembourg [PCL], and M. Passery, member of the PCL Central Committee Executive Committee.

Information on the two parties' activities was exchanged, and urgent questions of the international situation and some problems of the international communist and workers' movement were discussed.

The representatives of the CPSU and the PCL expressed concern in connection with the attempts of aggressive U.S. and NATO circles to undermine detente and to return the world to the cold war times -- which would have very grave consequences for the fate of peace in Europe and throughout the world. It was emphasized that in this situation the cohesion of the international communist movement and joint efforts by all peace-loving forces to block the path of war and ensure the cause of peace and international security are more important than ever.

In this connection the Luxembourg comrades especially noted the significance of the peace program for the eighties advanced by the 26th CPSU Congress and of the Soviet Union's other foreign policy proposals and initiatives, which accord with the desires of the peoples of all countries for peace.

The Soviet Communists' fraternal solidarity with the activity of the PCL, which consistently champions the vital interests of its country's working people, was confirmed during the meeting. The representatives of both parties declared their desire to continue developing the traditional ties between the CPSU and the PCL on the bases of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

The meeting took place in a comradely atmosphere, in a spirit of fraternal friendship.

FINNISH SOCIAL DEMOCRATS CONCLUDE VISIT

PM181627 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Nov 81 p 4

[Text] TASS -- A group of party workers of the Finnish Social Democratic Party headed by party General Secretary E. Liikanen was in the Soviet Union 9 through 14 November in accordance with the plan for the development of contacts between the CPSU and the Finnish Social Democratic Party.

In Moscow and the Uzbek SSR the guests from Finland familiarized themselves with the activities of CPSU party organizations in fulfilling the 26th CPSU Congress decisions, with the work of industrial and agricultural enterprises and scientific and cultural establishments and with the life of working people.

The Finnish Social Democrats laid a wreath at the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum and visited V.I. Lenin's museum-apartment in the Kremlin.

Members of the group had talks on questions of interest to them at the CPSU Central Committee party organizational work section and international section, and at the Central Committee and the Samarkand Gorkom of the Uzbek CP, in the course of which they evaluated highly the Soviet people's achievements in various spheres.

LEADERS EXCHANGE MESSAGES ON TURKISH ANNIVERSARY

LD041424 Moscow TASS in English 1340 GMT 4 Nov 81

[Text] Moscow, 4 Nov, TASS -- Leonid Brezhnev has sent a telegram to General Kenan Evren, head of state, chief of the General Staff, chairman of the National Security Council of the Turkish Republic, congratulating him on the occasion of the 58th anniversary of the proclamation of the republic.

In his reply telegram, Kenan Evren thanked Leonid Brezhnev for his congratulations and expressed the best of wishes to Leonid Brezhnev and the Soviet people.

Both telegrams expressed confidence that relations between the Soviet Union and Turkey will be further developed in the spirit of goodneighbourliness and fruitful cooperation for the benefit of the two countries and peoples and in the interests of world peace.

Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, has sent a telegram to Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu of the Turkish Republic, congratulating him on the occasion of the 58th anniversary of the republic.

In his reply telegram Bulent Ulusu expressed appreciation for the congratulations.

Both telegrams express the hope that goodneighbour relations between the two countries will continue to serve the interests of the Soviet and Turkish peoples and the interests of world peace.

BRIEFS

FINNISH TU DELEGATION -- A Finnish trade union delegation arrived in Moscow today to take part in the events marking the Soviet-Finnish trade union friendship week. The delegation includes representatives of the Federation of Finnish Trade Unions [SAK], Confederation of Salaried Employees [TVK], Federation of Finnish Technical Functionary Organizations [STTK] and Federation of Unions of Academic Workers [AKAVA]. [Moscow in Finnish to Finland 1630 GMT 16 Nov 81 LD]

FRG FISHING COOPERATION -- A session of the group of experts on agriculture and food of the USSR-FRG Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation was held in Krasnodar. Spichak, deputy chief of a department in the USSR Ministry of the Fish Industry, spoke about USSR-FRG fisheries cooperation. Over the next 2 years great attention will be paid to cooperation in fish farming. This year a group of Soviet experts visited the FRG to study experience in this field. Agreement has been reached on cooperating in methods of preventing fish diseases. The Germans are interested in learning about Soviet sturgeon breeding and the Soviet side in learning about rearing eels from the Germans. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0200 GMT 18 Nov 81 LD]

BRIGHT STAR MANEUVERS UNDERWAY, TARGETS NOTED

PRAVDA Dispatch

PM181609 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Nov 81 p 1

[Correspondent V. Peresada dispatch: "Rehersal for Invasion"]

[Text] Cairo, 14 Nov -- The "Bright Star-2" military maneuvers began today on Egyptian territory, in the region to the west of Cairo. The leading role in them is being played by American troops which have been transferred here. Some 4,000 officiers and men of the "Rapid Deployment Force" are involved in that militarist action.

The very first day of the present maneuvers leaves no doubt as to the aim that their organizers are pursuing. The 820 Airborne Division has set the task of rehearsing the capture of "strategic targets" from the air. According the a U.S. Army Command Spokesman, 24 giant military transport aircraft, bombers and also support aircraft participated in that operation. The ground targets were stormed by more than 800 paratroopers in cooperation with infantry units. As local commentators point out, this scheme is very reminiscent of the Pentagon's well-known plan to capture Arab oilfields and invade countries in the region.

Further PRAVDA Report

PM190923 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Nov 81 p 5

[Correspondent's report under general heading "Threat to the Region"]

[Text] Cairo, 15 Nov -- The American "Rapid Deployment Forces" (RDF) will need only 4 days to reach a "place of action" in the Near East, journalists were told by Gen R. Kingston, commander of the RDF, who is here at present. The Pentagon official made this admission while commenting on the large-scale Bright Star maneuvers that began yesterday on Egyptian territory.

Details of the first day of the exercises became known today. More than 800 officers and men of the 82d Airborne Division, airlifted from the United States, took part in this operation, which was carried out in collaboration with subunits of the 24th [Infantry] Division. These subunits, together with the tanks, armored carriers and guns assigned to them, were brought to Egypt by sea. Moreover, some of the hardware and equipment was dropped during the landing. There was American and Egyptian air cover for the operation. At the same time two AWACS-equipped reconnaissance planes were in the air.

As the newspaper AL-AKHBAR writes, the "taking and holding of positions" were rehearsed. In other words, it was a rehearsal for the occupation of a Near Eastern country. According to the program for the maneuvers, there will be joint exercises with Egyptian troops, the arrival of B-52 strategic bombers and the landing of American units in Sudan, Oman and Somalia.

IZVESTIYA Observer's Comment

OW181215 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 2300 GMT 14 Nov 81

[From the Vremya program: Talk by IZVESTIYA political observer Stanislav Kondrashov]

[Text] Good day, comrades. This is not the first time that the Bright Star has appeared over Egypt. The first U.S.-Egyptian military exercises were held exactly a year ago.

At that time the American diplomats were still being held hostage in Iran, Carter was fussing over his Rapid Deployment Force and As-Sadat gave Americans the opportunity to polish up on Egyptian soil their plans for military police operations in the Persian Gulf zone.

And now these new joint maneuvers. Although they were planned in advance, it should be noted that the current Bright Star is being kindled and fanned more vigorously than expected. Now, what is the reason for this? It is As-Sadat's death. Fearing the demise of Cairo's pro-American course, Washington hastened to strengthen its military cooperation. As they say, it is demonstrating a U.S. military might unprecedented in the Near East since World War II.

Not hundreds, but 4,000 American soldiers have been flown and shipped to Egypt and considerably more military equipment has been concentrated there. The highlight of the program will be the B-52 strategic bombers.

I would like to recall that some 10 years ago the B-52's flew from bases in the Pacific Ocean to bomb Hanoi and Haiphong. Now they will be flying from American territory, the State of North Dakota, near the Canadian border, across the Atlantic and Mediterranean Sea to drop bombs in the Egyptian desert as a sign of special favor, if a somewhat peculiar one. Another 1,000 American troops are landing at the same time in the Sudan, Somalia and Oman. In this way the territorial scope of "Bright Star" is also more extensive than the exercises held last year.

Some see in this an attempt by Washington to create another military alliance. If so, then from its outset the alliance has been stitched together with the weak threads of not-very-self-confident regimes. For example, at the conference of ministers of foreign affairs of the six Persian Gulf countries, Oman, one of the participants in the maneuvers, acting as a scout for Washington, proposed the idea of inviting the American defenders. It met with a rebuff from the others. Even Saudi Arabia, which is buying American AWACS planes prefers to keep its distance from Washington.

All of this is no coicidence. The forced injection of militarism into the Near East evokes side effects, so to speak, such as militant anti-Americanism and explosions of patriotic and national emotions. The late shah of Iran could have said much about this, and the trial of the participants in the As-Sadat assassination, which is to begin in Cairo next week, will also apparently say something about this.

In general, the B-52 may very well be a formidable military weapon, but it is a foolish weapon for diplomacy. It is possible to turn Egyptian sand upside down with bombs, but it is impossible to divert the Arabs from the central problems of the Near East -- the problem of liberating the lands occupied by Israel and the problem of satisfying the lawful demands of the Palestinians.

VOP CITES APN ON SOVIET MIDEAST INITIATIVE

JN141824 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1615 GMT 14 Nov 81

[Text] The Soviet news agency APN today described the abortive talks which took place in Cairo on the so-called autonomy as a hostile game against the Palestinian people. APN said: The negotiation game is useless from the start, because the participants in these negotiations are trying to decide the fate of the Palestinian people behind their back and against their wish.

Referring to Israel's main objectives from the negotiations, APN said the Zionists want to entrench their occupation of Arab territory and rule out the Palestinian people's achievement of its national rights, including its right to determine their own destiny and build their own independent state.

The agency noted the Palestinian people's firm rejection of the plot, saying the public demonstrations that swept the cities of the West Bank and Gaza are the best proof of this.

APN said the Soviet proposal concerning the holding of an international conference with the participation of all concerned parties, including the PLO, on equal footing is the way out of this dilemma. The paper said that without the achievement of the full legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, it will be impossible to achieve a just settlement and establish real peace in the region.

PRAVDA: LATEST PALESTINIAN AUTONOMY TALKS FAIL

PM181459 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Nov 81 p 5

[Vladimir Peresada article under the rubric "Our Commentaries": "Another Failure"]

[Text] Cairo -- The latest round of American-Israel-Egyptian talks on "Palestinian autonomy" on the West Bank of the Jordan and in the Gaza Strip has taken place in Cairo. Judging from the concluding report, this meeting, like many previous ones, ended without result. This time the failure of the talks is particularly obvious. The final communique makes no mention at all of any "progress," and does not even fix the date for the next meeting. According to Egyptian Foreign Minister K. 'Ali, "fundamental differences" persist between Cairo and Tel Aviv. As for the Israeli side, Foreign Minister Y. Shamir stated frankly that the "Cairo round ended in failure."

Yet it is no secret that it was Tel Aviv that had insisted on the speediest holding of this round of talks, and at the ministerial level -- a higher level than of late. It was at Israel's request that an agenda was adopted providing for the discussion of a single issue -- that of the formation of a "Palestinian autonomy council." Under the Tel Aviv leaders' plan, this "council" -- proposed to seek out Palestinian conciliationists to participate in it -- will have only meager, local powers, while the real power over the occupied lands will remain in Israel. This formula was proposed to Egypt at the talks, the aim being to make Egypt commit itself as soon as possible -- before the final withdrawal of Israeli troops from the Sinai Peninsula in April 1981 -- to practical measures to "eliminate" the Palestinian problem and substitute "autonomy" without rights for Palestinian self-determination.

As has become known, the Egyptian side rejected this, demanding the creation of a Palestinian organ invested with legislative and executive functions. Although this stance does not, in general terms, go beyond the framework of Camp David, Tel Aviv's representatives came out resolutely against it. The American delegation, which is regarded as a "full participant in the talks," maintained complete silence on this, saying nothing that might "disturb" Tel Aviv. As a result, yet another round of the discussions, which have been in progress since 1979, proved fruitless.

This round once again showed the whole world -- certainly including Egypt -- that the Camp David "autonomy" venture was invented solely to deprive the Palestinians of their legitimate national rights and perpetuate the Israeli occupation. It is clear that quite different measures are needed to being about a just solution to the Palestinian problem and the Near East crisis in general. A realistic path to such a solution is an international conference on the Near East with the participation without fail of all interested parties, including the PLO.

ISRAELI TROOP MOVEMENTS NOTED IN LEBANON

PM181507 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Nov 81 p 5

["Correspondent R. Moseyev dispatch under the general heading" "Near East: Escalation of Tension"]

[Text] Beirut, 13 Nov -- Alarming reports are continuing to come in from southern Lebanon, attesting to the escalation of Israeli military preparations there. A particularly intensive Israeli troop movement, according to the Beirut press, is to be observed in the enclave captured by the Tel Aviv stooge, Major Haddad. There, in the region of the settlement of Al-Khilyam, the newspaper AN-NAHAR reports, citing eyewitness reports, the Israelis have held maneuvers with the participation of the "army" of the south Lebanese separatists. In all, according to the figures of the joint command of the national patriotic forces and the Palestine Resistance Movement, four Israeli divisions and a large amount of military hardware, including tanks and ground-to-ground missiles, have been concentrated along the Lebanese border.

Observers here associate the militarist preparations being conducted by Tel Aviv and the concentration of manpower and hardware near the Lebanese borders with the large-scale Bright Star military maneuvers the Pentagon is conducting in the Near East. Even though Israel is not officially participating in them, nonetheless it is plainly seeking to exploit the present situation in its expansionist intentions and is openly engaging in saber rattling. It is no coincidence that Tel Aviv has recently begun once again addressing bellicose statements and threats to Lebanon, Syria and the Palestine Resistance Movement.

GULF COOPERATION COUNCIL ENDS RIYADH MEETING

PM181029 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Nov 81 Morning Edition p 5

[Unattributed report in R. Tuchnin "World Today" roundup: "Conference Ended" -- first parargraph is TASS report]

[Text] The conference of the heads of states belonging to the Gulf Cooperation Council has finished work in Riyadh. Participants were Saudi Arabic, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Qatar and Oman.

The conference's final communique says that its participants examined the situation in the Near East as a whole and the Persian Gulf region in particular and discussed aspects of strengthening and expanding political, economic and military cooperation among the region's countries. They expressed full support for the Arab people of Palestine, who are waging a just struggle under the PLO's leadership for their legitimate national rights.

PRAVDA REPORTS CPSU DELEGATION'S MOZAMBIQUE VISIT

Rashidov Addresses Rally

PM181327 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Nov 81 p 4

[Text] Maputo, 13 Nov, TASS -- The CPSU delegation headed by Sh.R. Rashidov, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Uzbek CP Central Committee, which is in Mozambique at the invitation of the Mozambique Liberation Front (Frelimo) Party, today visited the port of Maputo -- the biggest in the country. The Soviet visitors were warmly welcomed by Mozambique workers, engineers and technicians.

The Soviet delegation leader addressed a mass rally and conveyed to the Mozambique working people fraternal greetings and best wishes from the Soviet people and their vanguard -- the CPSU. During our short stay in Mozambique, he said, we have seen for ourselves that your country's working class has every reason to be proud of the fact that its selfless labor has already borne substantial fruit in work on transforming the motherland. There are no classes more interested in building a society without man's exploitation of man than the working class and the working peasantry, and it is those classes which are playing a very important part in building a new and just society.

Peace on earth -- that is the people's basic demand, the speaker continued. This is also the aim of the Soviet state. However, the international situation has suffered further complications recently. The mighty upsurge of the world revolutionary and liberation process has frightened the imperialist states' ruling circles. In an attempt to arrest the inexorable march of history, the ruling classes of the capitalist states, above all the United States, are intensifying their demonstration of military might, are cranking up the arms race and are trying to intimidate the progressive forces.

In these conditions special significance attaches to the unity and cohesion of all who oppose imperialism and neocolonialism. The further cohesion of all democratic forces is the guarantee of a successful struggleagainst imperialism, the CPSU delegation head stressed.

In his speech, M. dos Santos, member of the Frelimo Party Central Committee's Permanent Political Committee and party Central Committee secretary for economic policy, expressed profound gratitude to the CPSU, the entire Soviet people and to Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, personally, for the all-round internationalist assistance and support which the Soviet Union is constantly giving to Mozambique.

Mozambique-Soviet friendship, he stressed, came into being in the years of armed struggle against Portuguese colonialism. We were helped by other friendly countries too, but I must single out the assistance and support given by the Soviet Union since they were decisive. The relations which have developed between the two countries are a model of new relations based on the principles of genuine friendship and fraternal cooperation.

On the same day, the CPSU delegation headed by Sh.R. Rashidov visited the museum of the revolution whose exhibits reveal the history of the Mozambique people's national liberation struggle for freedom and independence.

The CPSU delegation head gave the museum a bust of V.I. Lenin.

Meeting With Machel

PM181339 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Nov 81 p 4

[Text] Maputo, 14 Nov, TASS -- Talks were concluded here today between delegations of the CPSU and the Mozambique Liberation Front Party.

The CPSU delegation at the talks was headed by Sh.R. Rashidov, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Uzbek CP Central Committee. The Frelimo Party delegation was headed by M. dos Santos, member of the Frelimo Party Central Committee's Permanent Political Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee for economic policy.

The CPSU delegation today met with S. Machel, chairman of the Frelimo Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique. S. Machel expressed satisfaction with the development of multifaceted Soviet-Mozambique cooperation and asked that the entire Soviet people, the Soviet Government, the CPSU Central Committee and L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, personally, be informed that the People's Republic of Mozambique and the Frelimo Party will continue to keep firmly to the policy of building a socialist society. Together with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries and with all progressive mankind, the Mozambique people will come out for the consolidation of peace and the peoples' security and against imperialism and racism.

The head of the CPSU delegation gave a reception in honor of the Frelimo Party leadership.

Joint Communique

FM181407 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Nov 81 p 4

["Joint Communique of the CPSU and the Frelimo Party" -- PRAVDA headline]

[Text] A CPSU delegation headed by Comrade Sh.R. Rashidov, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Uzbek CP Central Committee, was in the People's Republic of Mozambique from 10 through 14 November on a friendly visit at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo] Party.

Sh.R. Rashidov laid a wreath at the monument to Mozambique heroes.

During its stay in Mozambique, the Soviet delegation visited the museum of the revolution, a metal-working plant and the port of Maputo, where a Mozambique-Soviet friendship meeting took place. Sh.R. Rashidov and those accompanying him also visited Gaza and Nampula Provinces and familiarized themselves with the activity of Frelimo Party organizations at various levels, in particular at the Limpopo agroindustrial complex.

Sh.R. Rashidov was received by Samora Moises Machel, chairman of the Frelimo Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique. The meeting took place in an atmosphere of sincere friendship and cordiality characteristic of Soviet-Mozambique relations.

Throughout its stay in Mozambique, the CPSU delegation was given a warm and fraternal reception by the members of the Frelimo Party and public organizations and Mozambique working people with whom it met.

Talks which took place in an atmosphere of friendship and complete mutual understanding were held between the CPSU delegation headed by Sh.R. Rashidov and a Frelimo Party delegation headed by Marcelino dos Santos, member of the Standing Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee for economic policy.

Taking part in the talks were: on the Soviet side -- A.A. Khomyakov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Tambovskiy Obkom; I.I. Kovalenko, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee's International Department; P.Ya. Koshelev, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; I.Kh. Dzhurabekov, Uzbek SSR minister of land reclamation and water resources; and V.P. Vdovin, USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Mozambique.

On the Mozambique side -- Sergio Vieira, member of the Frelimo Party Central Commitee, chief of the Central Committee's Defense and Security Section and governor of the Bank of Mozambique; Jose (Moyane), member of the Frelimo Party Central Committee and first secretary of the Maputo Province Frelimo Party Committee; Jose (Pashkual Zandamela), member of the Frelimo Party Central Committee and chief of the Frelimo Party Central Committee's Ideological Work Section; (Eduardo Arao), chief of the Frelimo Party Central Committee's Organizational Section; Abdul Magid Osman, secretary of state for coal and hydrocarbons; Joao dos Santos Ferreira, secretary of state for cotton; Joaquim (Tenreyry de Almeyda), secretary of state for fisheries; (Izmail Osman), sector chief of the Frelimo Party Central Committee's Economic Policy Section; and (Seliya Menezesh), executive of the National Planning Commission's International Cooperation Administration.

During the talks the sides exchanged information on the activity of the CPSU and the Frelimo Party and examined topical international problems and questions of the further development of cooperation between the CPSU and the Frelimo Party and the consolidation of friendly Soviet-Mozambique ties.

The Mozambique delegation informed the Soviet delegation of the Frelimo Party's activity in fulfilling the socioeconomic directives of the third party congress and the progress of the preparations for the next Frelimo Party congress, the fourth. It noted the efforts and enthusiasm of the Mozambique people, who, under the Frelimo Party's leadership, are building socialism in the People's Republic of Mozambique. The decisions of this October's eighth National Assembly session, which adopted a long-term guideline plan for the eighties outlining paths leading to the overcoming of Mozambique's backwardness, were also spelled out. The Mozambique delegation stressed that the People's Republic of Mozambique will continue to follow an anti-imperialist, anticolonialist and antiracist course in its foreign policy.

The CPSU delegation welcomed the Frelimo Party's great successes achieved since the proclamation of Mozambique's independence in the leadership of political, economic, social and cultural processes, the defense and consolidation of the Mozambique people's revolutionary gains and the building of socialism. It noted that the Frelimo Party's activity and experience are enriching the theory and practice of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

The delegation assessed highly Mozambique's contribution to the cause of the peoples' national liberation, the consolidation of peace and international security and the struggle against imperialism, hegemonism, colonialism, racism and Zionism. On behalf of the Soviet people, the CPSU delegation wished the Frelimo party and all Mozambique people successes in implementing their projected plans and in building a free, flourishing socialist Mozambique.

The CPSU delegation described the activity of the Soviet communists and all Soviet people in fulfilling the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, which was an important landmark in the Soviet people's life and met with a broad international response.

The Frelimo Party delegation assessed highly the Soviet people's successes in the economic, social and cultural fields, which attest graphically to the indisputable advantages of socialism. It expressed its full support for the foreign policy activity of the CPSU and the Soviet state aimed at the consolidation of peace and the peoples' security, the normalization of the international situation, the curbing of the arms race and disarmament. In this connection the Mozambique delegation stressed that the proposals frequently put forward by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on this question attest quite clearly to the determination of the CPSU, the Soviet state and entire Soviet people to do everything possible to eliminate the threat of the outbreak of nuclear war. The Mozambique representatives noted the USSR's outstanding role in rendering support to the peoples' struggle for national and social liberation.

The Frelimo Party delegation assessed highly the Soviet Union's immutable solidarity with the Mozambique people's struggle for the consolidation of their sovereignty in the face of threats and directs acts of aggression from imperialist and racist forces to overcome their colonial heritage and build a new society.

Both delegations, noting with satisfaction the level of fraternal cooperation achieved between the CPSU and the Frelimo Party and between the USSR and the People's Republic of Mozambique, confirmed their determination to continue to strengthen these friendly relations, which are based on the commonality of the objectives of the two countries' peoples in the struggle against imperialism, hegemonism, colonialism, racism and Zionism, for the triumph of the ideals of socialism and communism and for peace throughout the world.

During the exchange of opinions on questions of cooperation between the CPSU and the Frelimo Party, it was noted with satisfaction that the fraternal ties between the two parties, born during the Mozambique people's heroic struggle for their motherland's freedom and independence and based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, are becoming increasingly stable and diverse, exerting a positive influence on the entire gamut of Soviet-Mozambique relations.

Having discussed the present international situation, the sides confirmed the full coincidence of the positions of the CPSU and the Frelimo Party on the problems discussed.

The two delegations expressed profound anxiety at the exacerbation of the world situation caused by the attempts of the most reactionary imperialist circles headed by U.S. imperialism, in the face of capitalism's mounting economic difficulties, the intensification of the peoples' liberation struggle and the expansion of socialism's influence, to undermine the process of the relaxation of international tension, impose an arms race of unprecedented scale on the masses and sow enmity and distrust among the world's peoples. The sides denounced as incompatible with UN principles and the tasks of preserving peace imperialism's policy aimed at accustoming mankind to the idea of the inevitability of nuclear war and declaring that it is possible to wage a so-called "limited" nuclear war and establish hegemony over various parts of the world which are arbitrarily declared to be a sphere of "vital interests."

The Soviet and Mozambique delegations expressed themselves in favor of strengthening the unity of action of the socialist states, nonaligned countries and national liberation movements in the struggle for peace and international security and the peoples' freedom and independence. The sides stressed that under present conditions the significance of their actions for thwarting the intrigues of imperialism and reaction and strengthening the relaxation of international tension and cooperation among states belonging to different sociopolitical systems is growing as never before.

Having confirmed their respect and adherence to the principles and goals of the United Nations, the delegations expressed their readiness to promote the growth of its effectiveness in maintaining and strengthening world peace, international security and the peoples' cooperation.

During the talks the sides devoted special attention to the situation in southern Africa. They pointed out that the process of liquidating the vestiges of colonialism and racism on the continent has entered its final stage thanks to the African patriots' courageous struggle supported by the entire world progressive forces. The CPSU and Frelimo Party delegations voiced their immutable solidarity with the struggle for the complete liquidation of colonialism and racism in Africa and resolutely condemned the continuing acts of aggression by the racist South African regime against the People's Republic of Angola and other "frontline" states. The sides demanded an immediate end to the occupation of southern regions of Angola by the military of the Republic of South Africa and the withdrawal of all racist troops from the territory of the People's Republic of Angola.

They emphasized that the intensification of the Republic of South Africa's militarization and nuclear preparations, the overt support for the racists on the part of the U.S. administration and the other NATO countries and the Washington-Pretoria military-political alliance pose a threat not only to security and stability in southern Africa, but also to peace throughout the world.

Both sides hailed the successes achieved by the Namibian people in their struggle against the illegal colonial racist occupation of Namibian territory and confirmed their support for the Southwest African People's Organization -- the sole legitimate representative of the Namibian people. In this connection they condemned imperialism's intrigues aimed at imposing a puppet, neocolonialist regime on that country's people and demanded the immediate implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 435 on Namibia.

The sides condemned the aggressive and ever increasing actions of the Pretoria minority racist regime against the South African people and hailed the growing successes of the liberation struggle of the South African people headed by the African National Congress, with regard to whom they voiced combat solidarity. They emphasized the need to strengthen the unity of all the world's progressive forces and to intensify the political struggle with a view to isolating the South African regime and its patrons to end the shameful and inhuman apartheid system.

The Soviet side noted the tremendous contribution of the Mozambique people under the Frelimo Party's leadership to the anti-imperialist, anticolonial struggle of the continent's peoples. The inestimable significance of the aid which the People's Republic of Mozambique, despite the difficulties, has given and continues to give to national liberation movements was emphasized.

The participants in the meetings noted the increasing positive role of African countries in the struggle to strengthen peace and for the just resolution of urgent problems of world politics. They noted the importance of the OAU as an instrument for maintaining peace on the continent and defending the national rights and interests of African states.

The representatives of the CPSU and the Frelimo Party spoke out in support of the idea of turning Africa into a nuclear-free zone and resolutely condemned the aggressive actions of a number of imperialist powers aimed at drawing African countries into the orbit of their military preparations.

The participants in the meetings declared that the CPSU and the Frelimo party resolutely condemn the aggressive actions of imperialist powers in building up their military presence in the Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf region. It was pointed out that such actions by the United States and its allies pose a serious threat to the independent development of the countries of this region and to the peace and security of its peoples. The sides support the desire of the Indian Ocean littoral states to turn that ocean into a zone of peace, and advocate implementing the UN General Assembly decision to hold an international conference on this question.

The CPSU and Frelimo Party delegations voiced concern in connection with the continuing conflict between Iran and Iraq, which the forces of imperialism, Zionism and reaction are using in their own interests. They advocated the immediate cessation of hostilities and a political settlement of the conflict.

The dangerous development of the situation in the Near East arouses the sides' serious concern. In this connection they emphasized the need for a comprehensive just settlement in this part of the world. Such a settlement must envisage the complete withdrawal of Israeli troops from all the Arab territories occupied in 1967, the realization of the legitimate national rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to self-determination and to create an independent state, and ensuring the right of all states in this region to independent existence and security. The Frelimo Party delegation declared its support for the Soviet proposal to convene an international conference on the Near East with the participation of all the interested sides, including the PLO.

In connection with the continuing tense situation in northwest Africa, which is being used by imperialist forces to strengthen their influence in this region, the sides advocated the speediest political settlement of the western Sahara problem on the basis of realizing the inalienable right of the people of western Sahara to self-determination and independence.

The representatives of the CPSU and the Frelimo Party consider it important that the new round of the Madrid meeting of representatives of the all-European conference participant states contribute to the adoption of constructive and concrete decisions helping to improve the political climate in Europe.

The sides voice their full support for the people and Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in their just struggle in defense of the April revolution's gains and are convinced that a political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan can be achieved only through the cessation and nonresumption of armed and other interference in the affairs of that sovereign nonaligned state on the basis of the well-known proposals of the country's government.

The CPSU and Frelimo Party delegations condemned the intrigues of imperialist and reactionary forces against the states of Indochina. They voiced full support for the struggle and of the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea to strengthen independence and to ensure peace in Southeast Asia and for their efforts aimed at establishing relations of good-neighborliness and cooperation in that region. The sides reaffirmed their consistent stand that the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea is the sole legitimate representative of that country competent to represent it at the United Nations and other international organizations and forums.

The sides hailed the successes of the anti-imperialist movement in Latin America and declared their resolute support for the patriotic and democratic forces of Chile, El Salvador and other countries on that continent which are rising up against oppression. The sides resolutely condemned the actions of American imperialism aimed at destabilizing the situation in Central America and confirmed their unconditional support for the struggle of the peoples of Cuba and Nicaragua and other peoples of the region.

The increasing role of the Nonaligned Movement in the international arena was unanimously noted as an important factor in the struggle for the peoples' freedom and independence and against imperialism, colonialism, racism and apartheid. The CPSU delegation emphasized Mozambique's significant contribution to consolidating this movement on an anti-imperialist, anticolonial basis.

The representatives of both parties advocated the establishment of a new world economic order on a just, democratic basis. They pointed to the need to liquidate colonialist and neocolonialist exploitation and the tyranny and diktat of imperialist monopolies and to protect the peoples' sovereign rights to their natural resources and riches.

The sides emphasized the growing significance of ties between the two parties. They confirmed the desire of the CPSU and the Frelimo Party to continue strengthening fraternal ties and cooperation between them on the basis of the cooperation agreement between the CPSU and the Frelimo Party. It was pointed out that cooperation between the CPSU and the Frelimo Party is a most important factor in strengthening and developing Soviet-Mozambique relations.

The representatives of the CPSU and the Frelimo Party pointed to the fundamental significance of meetings and talks between Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Comrade S.M. Machel, chairman of the Frelimo Party, where the general prospects of relations between the two countries are determined and the strong foundations of the common positions of the Soviet Union and Mozambique in the international arena are laid.

It was emphasized that the meetings held between the delegations of the two fraternal parties made an important new contribution to the further development and strengthening of the relations of friendship and cooperation between the CPSU and the Frelimo Party.

The CPSU delegation expressed cordial gratitude and appreciation to the leadership of the People's Republic of Mozambique, the Frelimo Party, the friendly Mozambique people and Comrade Samora Moises Machel, personally, for the cordial and sincere welcome accorded to it.

JOURNAL VIEWS IMPACT OF GOSR ON WORLD EVENTS

PM101025 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 45, 6 Nov 81 pp 5-8

[Vadim Zagladin article: "We Believe in the Triumph of the Cause of Peace!" -- passages in all capitals denote boldface as published]

[Text] So our revolution, the October Revolution, is 64 years old. Is that a lot? Well no, it is not much even from the viewpoint of a human lifetime. It is even more insignificant on the scale of mankind's history.

But on the other hand, it is a great deal -- how much indeed! -- when you judge the last 60-plus years from the viewpoint of the transforming impact of October on the life of each person and of all mankind.

Indeed, the domination of exploiter systems lasted MILLENNIA on earth. But in only a little more than six DECADES those systems have been destroyed in a dozen and a half countries. And in other countries -- the number of these is constantly increasing -- an active struggle is under way to destroy exploitation and class and national oppression.

Of course, our ideological opponents, especially the bourgeois opponents, try to deny the correctness of what we have just said. How hard they try to prove that exploiters and exploited and the alienation of labor that constitutes the essence of capitalist production relations exist even under socialism. However, not even the most cunning ploys nor the most sophisticated slander can abolish the historic truth that WHEREVER IT TRIUMPHS, SOCIALISM ELIMINATES EXPLOITATION, AND ELIMINATES IT IN ALL ITS FORMS.

Moreover, for millennia the enmity and mistrust engendered by the quest of the dominant exploiter classes for profit reigned in relations among peoples. Wars were an ineradicable law of society's life. Yet today, as a result of the growth and strengthening of the socialism born of October, the titanic struggle of working mankind to eradicate war completely from the peoples' life is proceeding successfully. And socialism heads that struggle.

An ideological struggle has developed over this issue, too. What methods our class enemies use to try to undermine the peoples' faith in the peacemaking mission of socialism! They cite the Maoist leaders, who have betrayed the ideals of socialism and have stooped to base aggression against free Vietnam. Or they provoke the export of counterrevolution (to Afghanistan, for instance) or direct aggression against freedom-loving countries and then begin to wax hypocritically indignant at the aid the socialist community countries extend to the victim of the aggression and accuse those countries of "fueling tension".... In short, they pull out all the stops. But to no avail! SOCIALISM AND PEACE REMAIN INSEPARABLY LINKED WITH ONE ANOTHER AND NO ONE CAN UNDERMINE THIS LINK BETWEEN THEM!

Finally, for millennia man was bound in fetters of slavish dependence on laws of nature he did not understand, and was compelled to obey the laws of the elements. This resulted in the accumulation of unsolved problems that are nowdays called "global" problems. Today, with the increasingly crucial participation of socialism, mankind is systematically gaining a grasp of the secrets of matter and the universe.

It is well known that even in this sphere the achievements of the new society are often questioned. Bourgeois ideologists arrogantly go on about socialism's lag in particular fields of technology or production and seek to belittle its role in the development of scientific and technical progress. But these attempts are not worth a wooden nickel either.

Yes, socialism has not yet achieved everything, has not yet secured superiority in every sphere, but -- and do not forget this, our esteemed opponents! -- WHEN IT COMES TO THE PEACEFUL APPLICATION OF SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENTS AND THE UTILIZATION OF THE MOST ADVANCED DISCOVERIES IN THE INTERESTS OF MAN, SOCIALISM HOLDS THE HONORED PLACE OF LEADER.

The West was the first to create -- and not just create, but employ -- the most terrible and barbaric nuclear weapons. The West was the first to create intercontinental missiles, and then to fit them with MIRYed warheads. It built (another first!) nuclear submarines and was the first to create the "pride" of the exploiter civilization -- the neutron bomb.

In all these spheres socialism has not been the pioneer. In general the arms race is not of its devising. On the other hand the Soviet Union was the first to construct and put into operation a jet passenger aircraft and the first to create a nuclear power station and a nuclear icebreaker. We were the first to launch an artificial earth satellite into space and assigned the satellite exclusively peaceful purposes, and we were the first to learn to carry out peaceful scientific and even production experiments in space. Anyone who can think will realize what that means....

So really a very great deal has been done in 64 years, in that, we reiterate, short historical time. Mankind's leading minds had long thought about how to change the surrounding world and how to make it better. Socialism was the first system in history to roll up its sleeves and really get down to this transformation.

That is why, despite the known imperfection [izvestnoye nesovershenstvo] of particular aspects of socialism and the particular difficulties or shortcomings in its development, the number of supporters of the new society is growing with every passing year. We will take advantage of this opportunity to say that from one October anniversary to the next, the number of people celebrating it increases.

But at the same time there is also an increase in the hatred of socialism on the part of those who personify the old, outgoing system and want at all costs to delay and postpone its fall.

There are various manifestations of this hatred, of course. For example, here is a quotation that belongs to history, to a past that has gone beyond recall. "Every day," U.S. President Woodrow Wilson said in 1919, "my heart bleeds when I think of what is going on in Russia. The same danger menaces the whole world. We must see to it that a form of 'people's rule' is not implanted in our country or anywhere else." The president's "concern" was very concrete. He sent American troops to Russia and financed sending others....

The hearts of American hawks obviously still bleed nowadays. The more countries gain their people's freedom and choose their own people's form of rule, the more "concern" the imperialists show for ensuring that these forms cannot be "implanted"....

Each October anniversary has its own complexion, its own distinguishing mark. The present, 64th October is being celebrated in conditions of a considerably sharpened struggle between supporters and opponents of peace, defenders and enemies of detente. Why?

Let us begin at the beginning, as the saying goes. The seventies were years of detente. Detente brought much that was good for Europe and for the whole world. The most important and valuable thing was probably the fact that detente showed graphically that it was possible, feasible and to the advantage of all peoples to consolidate peace and exclude confrontation. Indeed, every people on our continent derived benefits during the detente years and every people could do something new, necessary and useful under the new conditions that emerged.

However, something else became perfectly clear during the seventies. While those who back social progress, the consolidation of peace and the peoples' prosperity gain and obtain new opportunities under conditions of detente, on the other hand the forces of the opposing camp, the supporters of reaction and the arms race, suffer defeat and losses. During the detente years more peoples won independence.

A number of fascist and dictatorial regimes in Europe, America, Africa and Asia were eliminated during those years. The positions of the forces and political parties (irrespective of their class nature) that advocated greater social justice and an advance (albeit in different forms and by different routes) toward social progress grew stronger during the detente years, while the forces of cold war and reaction could only gnash their teeth....

Cursing detente, they circulated the thesis that it was a "one-way street." They tried to portray peace for people and for peoples (and not for the first time, moreover!) as "a communist subversive weapon"!

Under these conditions is it surprising that the counteroffensive by the forces of imperialist reaction against the forces of socialism and progress took the form of a counteroffensive against peace and detente? Detente and peace prevent them from struggling against progress. So down with detente! Such is the logic of the "hawks"....

It is indeed, to use an alien expression, "one-way logic," a stupid and irresponsible logic, for there is no doubt that imperialism has been unable to achieve the set aims -- namely to eliminate socialism and social progress -- and will never be able to achieve them.

At this point I foresee objections. "To eliminate socialism? Come, who has aims like that! We merely want to end communist intrigues and stop communist expansion..." And there would follow the whole collection of the customary slanderous vocabulary from Washington propaganda kitchen spiced with Beijing seasoning. But that's enough lying!

From the first postwar years, Washington has repeatedly stated with perfect clarity in its secret documents (whether National Security Council or Pentagon documents) that its goal is precisely the elimination of the SOVIET SYSTEM and the Soviet setup as such. We can name dozens of such documents with all their classification numbers and codenames. However, our magazine has already described them (see N. Yakovlev, "War After War" in issues 34 and 35 for 1979; L.Bezymenskiy, "The Third Level of Secrecy" in issues 7, 8 and 9 for 1980)

What was written secretly not very long ago is now written quite openly by some people. Mr R. Pipes, a member of the U.S. National Security Council staff with close ties to the White House, stated only recently The Soviet Union must voluntarily change its system in a Western spirit or there will be a war, and "there is no alternative here." Another administration adviser, (K. Grey), said: "Victory in a war is possible, and that victory would mean the final destruction of the Soviets."

Those are the plans. Yes, "the heart bleeds...." But, as in the days of Woodrow Wilson, to no purpose. Nothing will come of the plans of Messrs Pipes and (Grey). One would like to think that they are not a fair reflection of the view of the present U.S. leadership (although so far there have been no denials from Washington)....

However, I cannot conceal my impression of these theses and of the imperialist forces' reaction to detente in general. It seems to me that NOWADAYS IMPERIALISM IS EXTREMELY AFRAID OF PEACEFUL COMPETITION WITH SOCIALISM UNDER CONDITIONS OF THE RELAXATION OF TENSION. Evidently some imperialist leaders are uncertain whether their society will manage to cope with the complex problems existing in relations with the countries of the former colonial world without the use of force. And perhaps even with their own peoples. In fact, if Washington says it needs the neutron bomb, actually in the United States, then one wonders: Against whom?

But let us leave conjecture aside. There are facts which indicate quite clearly that Washington's policy is a grave danger to all peoples beginning with the American people themselves and the European peoples and ending with the peoples of countries which are remote from the United States but which the imperialist strategists have nevertheless decided to place in the "sphere of U.S. interests."

It is a noble and supremely necessary and important task to rebuff this policy and return mankind to the path of detente. That is how our country views this problem. It is on that premise that it formulates its foreign policy plans which are based on the peace program for the eighties put forward by the 26th party congress.

When we talk about this WE ARE OFTEN ASKED: BUT DO YOU BELIEVE IT IS POSSIBLE TO ACHIEVE THIS SHIFT? YES, OF COURSE WE BELIEVE IT! While insisting that the dangerous nature of imperialism's actions must not be underestimated, we think it should not be exaggerated. On what is our position based?

FIRST, it must be recognized that despite the deterioration of the situation in the sphere of international relations and in the political sphere, the actual distribution of socio-political forces in the world arena has not altered at all. Moreover, if the correlation of forces in the world arena is continuing to change, then it is by no means changing in imperialism's favor.

For, as we have said, imperialism can keep on building up its arms and equipping punitive forces in various parts of the world. But it is quite incapable of suppressing the laws of history which engender opposition to all exploitation, all oppression and, finally, all imperialist punitive expeditions.

SECOND, socialism's foreign policy is a powerful factor acting against imperialism and preventing it from implementing its plans and designs. The Soviet peace program for the eighties and the initiatives put forward by our country since the congress are now on the world political agenda and are bearing fruit.

And mention must be made here of the massive and decisive role which Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee personally performs in shaping these initiatives. His personal prestige in the world arena and his personal influence on the solution of various questions of world politics are an independent element of international life. Lenin's banner of peace is in safe hands.

THIRD, extremely important is the fact that the people's masses in many countries have come to realize the dangerous nature of the situation, of imperialism's actions. Take the powerful peace demonstrations held recently in many countries. Many countries, including the FRG, Italy, France, Belgium and Holland, have not seen popular demonstrations of that kind for a long time. It is symptomatic that a movement for disarmament, for a return to detente is developing in the United States as well.

FOURTH and last, it is clear that there is also growing resistance to U.S. policy in the Western countries' ruling circles (as there is in the United States itself). More and more people are coming to realize that confrontation is fatal, that it directly endangers the existence of many peoples. It is not impossible that in the present situation the realistically minded Western circles who played such a marked role in world politics in the seventies will come to the fore again.

I think the fact will be recognized that neither the arms race nor confrontation with the socialist world will solve Western -- that is, capitalist -- society's difficulties, and nuclear conflict certainly will not. These difficulties can only get worse. For one thing, nuclear conflict would lead to destruction, including the destruction of those who seek social salvation in the use of the nuclear bomb.

...Soon after October V.I. Lenin said that socialism had also ushered in a new era in the question of war and peace. The actual course of events, including events in recent years, convincingly demonstrates the truth of that. Socialism's influence on world development (which is the same as saying its influence in favor of peace!) is growing. Indeed, as was said at the 26th CPSU Congress, "the Soviet Union and its allies are now more than ever before the main bulwark of world peace."

As always, our October comes to its 64th anniversary eternally young and, again as always, beneath the banner of the friendship and fraternity of all peoples, beneath the banner of detente, disarmament and lasting world peace. We have faith in the triumph of our ideals, the triumph of the cause of peace, and we are doing our utmost to bring about this triumph.

PRESS REPORTS GREETINGS RECEIVED BY LEADERSHIP

Yugoslav League of Communists

PM171253 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Nov 81 p 4

[Text] To Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee

Esteemed Comrade Brezhnev,

Personally and on behalf of the Central Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia [LCY], I send you, the CPSU Central Committee and all communist working people and peoples of the USSR cordial congratulations on the 64th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and best wishes for new successes in your country's socialist development and for the further prosperity of the Soviet Union's friendly peoples.

I take this opportunity to express our desire and readiness to further develop friendly relations and equitable cooperation between the LCY and the CPSU and between our two socialist countries on the principles jointly asserted in the Belgrade and Moscow declarations and in other documents adopted as the result of summit meetings. We are profoundly confident that the further development of relations and cooperation between our parties and countries on such bases accords with the long-term interests of the peoples of the SFRY and the USSR, equitable international cooperation, and peace and socialism in the world.

[Signed] Dusan Dragosavac, chairman of the LCY Central Committee Presidium

SFRY President

PM171409 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Nov 81 Morning Edition p 4

[Text] To Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee

In connection with the 64th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, on behalf of the peoples and ethnic groups of Yugoslavia and the SFRY Presidency and on my own account, I send you, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the friendly peoples of the Soviet Union cordial congratulations and best wishes for new successes in further socialist building.

I take this opportunity to express satisfaction with the successful development of our relations and the significant results achieved in Yugoslav-Soviet cooperation. I am confident that our friendly relations, which are based on jointly held principles and agreements, form a lasting basis for further improving all-round, equal and mutually advantageous cooperation for the benefit of the peoples of our two countries and in the interests of peace, broad international cooperation, socialism and universal progress.

[Signed] Sergej Kraigher, president of the SFRY Presidency

Lao Leaders

PM161521 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Nov 81 p 4

[Text] To Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

To Comrade Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers

On the occasion of the 64th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, on behalf of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] Central Committee, the Supreme People's Council and Government of the Lao Peoples Democratic Republic [LPDR] and the entire Lao people, and on our own behalf, we sent to you, the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet, the USSR Government and the great Soviet people our cordial and sincere congratulations.

The Soviet people are greeting the glorious date in an atmosphere of universal labor enthusiasm brought about by the decisions of the historic 26th CPSU Congress and mass socialist competition for the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the 5-year-plan target.

The victory of the October Revolution, which was led by Lenin, opened up a new era in the history of mankind -- the era of socialism.

Under the CPSU's wise leadership the Soviet people became the first people in the world to embark on the path of socialism. They displayed selflessness and heroism and experienced grim ordeals in the struggle against intervention by imperialist countries and international reaction. The Soviet people's victory over the German fascist aggressors in the Great Patriotic War created favorable conditions for the formation of the world socialist system.

Developing the revolutionary traditions, the Soviet people overcame all the difficulties of the restoration period and transformed their country into a state of developed socialism which has become a solid support for all peoples struggling against imperialism and reactionary forces and for peace and social progress.

Remaining loyal to the Leninist principles of foreign policy and implementing the peace program formulated by the 24th, 25th and 26th CPSU Congresses, the Soviet Union is waging an indefatigable struggle for peace and security all over the world, opposes the arms race and advocates the easing of international tension and freedom and independence for all peoples.

We value highly the constantly strengthening and developing relations of friendship and multilateral cooperation between our two countries, which have a durable foundation.

We will take this opportunity to express profound thanks to the CPSU, the USSR Government and the entire fraternal Soviet people for their selfless assistance and support for the cause of our revolution.

We wish the courageous Soviet people, under the leadership of the CPSU headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, remarkable new successes in building the material and technical base of communism.

May the fraternal friendship and militant solidarity between the Lao and Soviet peoples constantly strengthen.

Long live the Great October Socialist Revolution!

[Signed] Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and prime minister of the LPDR

Souphanouvong, president of the LPDR and chairman of the LPDR Supreme People's Council

Yi Chong-ok Cables Tikhonov

PM171255 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Nov 81 Morning Edition p 4

[Text] To Comrade Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers

I send you congratulations and greetings on the 64th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The Korean people sincerely rejoice in the fraternal Soviet people's achievements in the struggle to implement the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and warmly welcome them.

I will take this opportunity to express confidence that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the peoples of the two countries -- Korea and the Soviet Union -- based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, will continue to develop well, and to wish you still greater successes in your work aimed at promoting the prosperity of Soviet society.

[Signed] Yi Chong-ok, premier of the DPRK Administration Council.

Yasir 'Arafat

PM181157 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Nov 81 p 4

[Text] To Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev

On the anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution I am pleased to send the warmest congratulations to you and to the Communist Party, Government and people of the Soviet Union on behalf of the Palestinian Arab people, the members of the PLO Executive Committee and on my own behalf. I sincerely wish you personal health and happiness and the friendly Soviet people progress and prosperity under your wise leadership.

The celebration of this portentous anniversary provides an opportunity once again to express our high evaluation of the selfless efforts of the friendly Soviet people and their working class and of their great contribution to the cause of building the socialist future of all mankind, which comes out unanimously against imperialism and those who are fueling international tension and threatening the world's peoples with nuclear weapons, military maneuvers and interference in their internal affairs.

The fundamental role which the Soviet Union plays under your wise leadership in giving support and assistance to all peoples struggling against imperialism, Zionism and racial discrimination in the name of ensuring freedom, independence and sovereignty is most convincing confirmation of the inevitability of their victory over their enemies.

I take this opportunity to express appreciation for your country's principled and unshakable stand to the Communist Party and the friendly people of the Soviet Union, who give very broad support to the Arab people of Palestine in their struggle to regain their inalienable national rights to return and to self-determination, including the right to create an independent Palestinian state on their own land.

The granting of official diplomatic status to the PLO mission in Moscow was a graphic expression of the relations of friendship and solidarity linking the Arab people of Palestine and the other Arab peoples with the friendly Soviet people led by you.

I wish you strong health, prosperity and long years of life, and the friendly Soviet Union, the CPSU, the government and the people further progress and prosperity.

Long live the revolution until victory.

[Signed] Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of the forces of the Palestinian revolution.

Syrian President

PM131013 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Nov 81 p 4

[Text] To Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

On the 64th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, I am pleased to send you, the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Union's friendly peoples most sincere greetings and congratulations on behalf of the Syrian people and the Ba'th Party leadership and on my own account.

The October Revolution placed the Soviet Union in the vanguard of the states supporting the peoples' struggle for independence and progress, against colonialism and imperialism and for justice and peace.

In connection with the October Revolution anniversary I am also pleased to express our satisfaction with the great progress made in relations between our countries.

I take this opportunity to send best wishes for health and happiness to you personally and for further successes to the Soviet Union's friendly peoples. May the relations of friendship and cooperation between our countries steadily develop and strengthen.

[Signed] Hafiz al-Asad.

Syrian CP

PM171529 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Nov 81 p 4

[Text] To the CPSU Central Committee

Dear Comrades:

On the occasion of the 64th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, on behalf of Syrian Communists and their friends and on behalf of Syrian working people, the Syrian Communist Party Central Committee sends you, all Soviet Communists and your country's great people -- the creators of the October Revolution -- sincere congratulations and warm, militant, comradely greetings.

You watch firmly and consistently over peace throughout the world and form the bulwark of the peoples' struggle against imperialism's encroachments and for national and social liberation.

On this anniversary we once again wish to express the Syrian people's profound gratitude for and high evaluation of the all-embracing, firm international support which the motherland of Great October gives to the people of Syria and the entire Arab national liberation movement in their broad struggle against American imperialism's plans in the Near East, against Camp David and capitulationist deals and solutions, and for the preservation of national independence, the liberation of the occupied Arab territories and the securing of the rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to return, self-determination and the creation of an independent national state under the leadership of the PLO -- the sole, legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

Syrian Communists and national progressive forces in our country value highly the Soviet Union's firm, peaceful, Leninist course, which expresses the peoples' aspirations and will and resolutely opposes the policy of whipping up tension, war and aggression implemented flagrantly and brazenly by American imperialism in various parts of the globe, in particular the Near East, the Persian Gulf and Europe -- a policy which is pushing the world into the crucible of a destructive world nuclear war. That is why the patriotic, progressive detachments of the Arab national liberation movement have supported the concrete Soviet peace proposals put forward by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress, whose aim is to eliminate seats of tension throughout the world, defend universal peace and, in particular, seek an all-embracing and just solution to the Near East Problem.

We feel great satisfaction with the steady development of the relations of friendship and historical cooperation between our countries and peoples, which culminated last year in the signing of the treaty on friendship and cooperation between Syria and the Soviet Union. This treaty constitutes substantial support for our people's struggle and the struggle of the entire Arab national liberation movement.

In the struggle against the plots being woven against Syria by imperialism, Zionism and reaction, particular importance is attached to cohesion and the strengthening of cooperation in the political, economic and military spheres with the land of the October Revolution. We have a common struggle and a common enemy. We are confident that our people and the masses of working people, in cooperation with their friends throughout the world, first and foremost with the people of the Soviet Union, are capable of rebuffing our enemies and thwarting their plans.

We take this opportunity to wish the Soviet people further successes in building the developed socialist society under the leadership of the glorious Leninist party and in strengthening the power and might of the motherland of Great October, which we regard as the main factor for ensuring the complete success of the peoples' struggle and the implementation of their desire for peace, progress and socialism.

May the banner of Great October fly high!

May the friendship and all-round cooperation be strengthened between Syria and the Soviet Union, between our countries' peoples and between the Syrian Communist Party and the CPSU on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

[Signed] The Central Committee of the Syrian Communist Party

Iraqi CP

PM171423 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Nov 81 p 4

[Text] To the CPSU Central Committee

Dear Comrades!

On behalf of Iraqi Communists and their supporters, accept our warm greetings and friendly wishes on the 64th Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

We wish Soviet Communists and the friendly Soviet people further successes in realizing the historic mission to build a developed socialist society and communism, and in the cause of defending peace and opposing the forces of imperialism and aggression in the world.

Celebrating this bright international festival together with Soviet Communists, the entire Soviet people and progressive mankind, we once again direct our gaze toward the path initiated by the world proletariat and the communist movement, in whose vanguard Lenin's great party stood and continues to stand and which ended in the victory of the world's first socialist revolution.

The Great October Socialist Revolution in Russia in 1917 inflicted a crushing blow to the capitalist system based on man's exploitation of man and on the people's enslavement and oppression. The great October victory confirmed the revolutionary content and constructive nature of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Having suffered defeats by the forces of peace, national liberation and socialism, U.S.-led imperialism and reaction are mounting a hostile campaign against the first socialist state -- the Soviet Union -- the other socialist countries and the national liberation movement. Imperialsim is cooperating closely in this with the Chinese leadership, which acts from anti-Leninist, anti-Marxist positions and is utilizing all its subversive ideological, political, economic and militarist potential. With the help of reaction and Zionism U.S.-led international imperialism is strenuously disseminating in the Arab region slanderous fabrications about the so-called "Soviet threat" and about communism and is propagandizing the provocative "two great powers" concept with a view to undermining cooperation between the USSR and the Arab peoples and weakening the Arab national liberation movement. It is thereby seeking to strengthen its imperialist positions in Arab countries and to consolidate the Israeli occupation of Arab lands and is trying to strike against the progressive Arab states, the Palestine resistance movement nd the workers and communist movement in Arab countries.

We take this opportunity to voice our support for the initiative on questions of a Near East settlement launched by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress. This initiative is an expression of the Soviet Union's principled policy aimed at curbing aggressive forces, preserving peace and defending democracy, human rights and the peoples' national independence.

Imperialism's intrigues both in the Arab region and in the world as a whole run the risk of involving our region in a world war. However, the forces of peace, freedom, democracy and socialism in the vanguard with the mighty Soviet Union are an obstacle in imperialism's path.

We also declare our support for Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's initiatives on questions of disarmament, banning neutron and nuclear weapons and easing international tension.

The ideas of Great October and the achievements of the world's first worker-peasant state assist the struggle of the Iraqi people and their revolutionary progressive forces. The glorious Great October anniversary imparts new strength and energy to Iraqi Communists and the Iraqi people in the struggle for their happiness and for the creation of a democratic system which will ensure the Iraqi people's full democracy and the Kurdish people's true autonomy, to end the bloody Iraq-Iran war and to strengthen the alliance with forces of liberation throughout the world headed by the friendly Soviet Union.

Long live the 64th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, which attests to the triumph of the casue of peace, democracy, national liberation and socialism!

Long live Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism!

Long Live communism!

[Signed] Iraqi Communist Party Central Committee

Yemeni Leader

PM171251 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Nov 81 p 4

[Text] To Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

On behalf of the Yemen Socialist Party Central Committee, the Supreme People's Council and the people and Government of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY], I am pleased to send you personally and the Communist Party, Government and people of the friendly Soviet Union most warm and cordial congratulations and fraternal militant greetings on the 64th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. We express a sense of great joy and pride in connection with this glorious date, which is celebrated by the world's peoples and by everyone who values the cause of freedom, democracy socialism and peace throughout the world.

The Great October Socialist Revolution is associated with the broad revolutionary changes of our age, and it played the decisive role in shaping and developing the world revolutionary process directed against the colonial system and all forms of imperialist plunder, oppression and exploitation. The great progressive achievements of the Soviet Union -- the land of the Great October Socialist Revolution -- laid the sound basis of the struggle against imperialism and its henchmen in various regions of the globe.

The Yemeni people value highly the Soviet Union's firm political course and its principled stance in support of our national and social struggle against colonialism and all forms of backwardness, exploitation and oppression. The relations of friendship and cooperation between the PDRY and the Soviet Union are a source of strength for our party and our people in the struggle to realize the aims of the Yemeni revolution and to build a new life. We also value highly the support which the Soviet Union gives to the Arab people's just struggle against imperialism and Zionism, in defense of their legitimate national rights, primarily the right of the Arab people of Palestine, led by the PLO, to return to their homeland and create their own independent state.

Celebrating this glorious anniversary, which is dear to the heart of every one of us, we experience a sense of satisfaction with the high level attained by the combat relations between our parties, peoples and countries -- relations which are developing on the basis of the friendship and cooperation treaty. We are confident that these relations will continue to strengthen and develop in the name of the high aims and principles for whose realization we are struggling, guided by the ideas of scientific socialism and proletarian internationalism.

I wholeheartedly wish you personal sound health, great happiness and success in your work, I wish the CPSU further victories and successes on the path of developed socialism, and I wish Yemeni-Soviet friendship further development and progress.

[Signed] 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, general secretary of the Yemen Socialist Party Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium and prime minister of the PDRY

Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi

PM130949 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Nov 81 p 4

[Text] To His Excellency Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

On your country's national holiday, it gives me pleasure, on behalf of the Arab people of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, to convey sincere congratulations and wishes for happiness to you personally, as well as wishes for progress and prosperity to the Soviet people.

[Signed] Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the 1 September revolution.

Greetings From Angola

PM131127 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Nov 81 p 4

[Text] To Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

Esteemed Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev:

In connection with the 64th anniversary of the triumph of the Great October Socialist Revolution, I have the honor to express on behalf of the Central Committee of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Party of Labor [MPLA-PT] and the Government of the People's Republic of Angola and on my own account, warmest combat greetings to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet and the heroic Soviet people.

It gives us pleasure on this historic occasion to once more cast our minds back to that highly significant milestone -- the Great October Socialist Revolution -- and to emphasize the influence it has exerted on the development of the whole of mankind. Deeply internationalist by its nature, it opened up a new era in the history of the peoples' struggle for liberation from the yoke of colonialism and imperialism.

Since the victory of that greatest of revolutions, political development in the world has proceeded under the flag of consistent recognition of their vocation by working people and the exploited classes of all countries and peoples, who were inspired by this great event and the scientific theory of Vladimir Ilich Lenin.

Now, when the inevitability of the universal collapse of the capitalist system, which belongs to the past, under the pressure of the irreversible process of the peoples' struggle for peace, progress and socialism is becoming increasingly obvious, we are witnessing imperialism making the most reckless and insidious attempts in the international arena to restore the privileged positions it has already lost in the desperate hope of overcoming the recurring cyclical crises which haunt it one after the other.

In an attempt to halt the struggle of all the peoples who advocate peace and progress and to overcome the tremendous deterrent force constituted today by the world socialist community led by the mighty USSR, which pursues a principled internationalist policy in relation to the national liberation movement of the peoples fighting against colonialism, neocolonialism and imperialism, the most reactionary circles of NATO and especially of the United States have begun a new round in the arms race and are making calls for unleashing limited nuclear war from which they would like to emerge the victors.

We are against this bellicose and adventurist course of imperialism and support without reservation the peace proposals advanced by the 26th CPSU Congress and the Soviet Government's recent initiatives on resuming talks with the aim of signing a treaty on strategic nuclear weapons and reducing the number of medium-range missiles in Europe.

We are confident that the spirit of proletarian internationalism, which has always united the working class throughout the world over the 64 years which separate us from the unforgettable victory of October, will constantly strengthen in the course of the struggle of the peoples who are being subjected with increasing frequency to oppression and exploitation and are suffering under the yoke of colonialism.

Accept, Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, very best wishes for the prosperity of the Soviet people and health and well-being for yourself personally, together with assurances of my lofty and fraternal respect.

[Signed] Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-PT and president of the People's Republic of Angola.

Mozambique President

PM171345 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Nov 81 p 4

[Text] To Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Dear comrade and friend!

On behalf of the Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo] Party, the people and Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique, and on my own behalf, allow me to convey to you, the CPSU, the glorious Soviet people and the Government of the USSR warm, fraternal and proletarian congratulations on the occasion of the 64th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Mozambique working people, as indeed working people throughout the world, are greeting the October holiday with the same joy as Soviet working people, because this day opened up a new epoch in the struggle for the freedom and social progress of the peoples.

The immortal image of V.I. Lenin, that great leader of all working people, will remain forever in the hearts of those who are fighting for independence, peace, justice and social progress.

On this day we yet again welcome the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, which are aimed at the further development of the material and technical base of communism and are an important contribution to the struggle for detente, disarmament and peace throughout the world.

The Frelimo Party and the Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique, guided by the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, will strive to strengthen further the relations of friendship, solidarity and cooperation with the USSR for the good of our peoples and in the name of strengthening the cause of peace and socialism throughout the world.

Allow me yet again, Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, to wish you good health and long years of life, and prosperity for the fraternal Soviet people. With high respect and fraternal greetings! The struggle continues! [Signed] Samora Moises Machel, chairman of the Frelimo party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

Greetings From Ethiopia

PM121313 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Nov 81 p 4

[Text] To Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

On the 64th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, I am particularly pleased to convey to you and, through you, to the CPSU Central Committee and the Government and fraternal people of the USSR very warm congratulations and best wishes on behalf of the Provisional Military Administrative Council [PMAC], the Commission for the Organization of the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia [COPWE] and the Government and people of the socialist Ethiopia and on my own account.

I take this opportunity to express admiration for the Soviet people's tremendous achievements over the past 64 years and for their confident progress in implementing the 26th CPSU Congress decisions by means of augmenting of the USSR's material and cultural wealth.

The Soviet Union's indefatigable efforts in the international arena to reduce the threat of war and strengthen the cause of peace, justice, equality and progress for all mankind, as well as its vanguard role in the struggle for the social liberation of the entire world's peoples, arouse the admiration of the Ethiopian people.

I am pleased to note that the relations between our two countries have reached a high level of cooperation and mutual understanding in all spheres. Exchanges of delegations at various levels and the numerous agreements concluded between our countries, including the friendship and cooperation treaty, demonstrate our two states' determination to broaden and deepen all-round cooperation.

I express confidence, Comrade Brezhnev, that in the coming years our cooperation and friendship will be marked by great successes both in common efforts aimed at building socialism in our countries and in strengthening the cause of proletarian internationalism.

[Signed] Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the PMAC and the COPWE and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Army of socialist Ethiopia.

Mitterrand Cables Brezhnev

PM171335 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Nov 81 p 4

[Text] To his excellency Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

Mister Chairman:

On the occasion of the USSR's national holiday, I send you my congratulations and wishes which I express to the Soviet people today and for the future.

Friendship has long existed between our peoples and is the firm base of our relations. France, for its part, devoted to cooperation with your country, is ready to promote its further development. I express the wish that open dialogue between our two countries will promote mutual understanding between East and West, and once more I express to you the sentiments of the French people on the occasion of the holiday.

[Signed] Francois Mitterand

French CP

PM121255 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Nov 81 p 4

[Text] To the CPSU Central Committee:

Dear Comrades

On the occasion of the 64th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution we send our warm, fraternal congratulations to the CPSU and the Soviet people.

In creating the first socialist state in history, the Great October Revolution was the key event of our century and radically changed the Soviet people's living conditions. by putting an end to the undivided sway of imperialism and creating completely new conditions for the peoples' struggle, it was the starting point in the process of changing the correlation of forces in the world arena. In desperate struggle this correlation continues to change in favor of the forces of progress, democracy and socialism.

The French Communist Party (PCF) followed with great attention the work of your 26th congress. It is delighted with the progress achieved in the economic and social spheres and in the development of democracy and also with the achievements in science, technology and culture aimed at satisfying needs of the Soviet people. The new solutions which you are finding for the problems posed by the development of your society are of great interest for us.

French Communists, actively struggling for peace, disarmament and friendship among the peoples, note with special satisfaction the constant efforts being undertaken by the USSR in this sphere.

The numerous concrete proposals advanced by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev at and since your congress are evidence of the USSR's determination to do everything to cut back armaments and reduce tension in the interests of detente and of holding fruitful talks.

Franco-Soviet cooperation and the development of the traditional friendship between our peoples and countries are a powerful factor in the service of peace.

We value the relations of mutual solidarity existing between the PCF and the CPSU. Since the meeting between delegations of our parties in January 1980, we have been developing fruitful and comprehensive cooperation in the name of achieving our common aims, in particular for the good of peace, social progress and socialism. We are fully determined to continue this cooperation further.

We sincerely wish the CPSU Central Committee and the entire Soviet people success.

[Signed] The PCF Central Committee Secretariat

FRG President

PM130917 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Nov 81 p 4

[Text] To his excellency Mr L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium:

On the occasion of the USSR's national holiday, I send you and your fellow citizens best wishes for the prosperity of your country.

I join to this my sincere wish to you for personal well-being.

At the same time I would like to express the hope that relations between the FRG and the USSR will continue to develop for the good of both countries' peoples and will serve the cause of peace. I would like to hope that given the precise conditions of the present international situation, your forthcoming talks in Bonn will be useful both for the development of bilateral relations and for international relations as a whole.

[Signed] Karl Carstens, FRG president

Italian President

PM171407 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Nov 81 Morning Edition p 4

[Text] To His Excellency Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

The national holiday seems to me to be a pleasant opportunity to send most cordial wishes on my account and on behalf of the Italian people for your excellency's well-being and the prosperity of the USSR, and also to express the hope that relations of cooperation will develop fruitfully in the interests of both our countries.

[Signed] Alessandro Pertini, president of the Italian Republic.

Italian CP

PM131011 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Nov 81 p 4

[Text] To the CPSU Central Committee.

Dear Comrades:

On the 64th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, we are pleased to convey to the communists, the working people and the peoples of the Soviet Union friendly congratulations from Italian communists and wishes for the successful fulfillment of the tasks set by the 26th congress in the sphere of your country's economic, social and cultural life.

This year this portentous anniversary falls at an exceptionally complex moment in international relations. The race for new types of armaments continues, the threat to peace throughout the world is real and is even increasing, and in various regions of the globe conflicts and a tense situation have emerged. Italian communists positively appraise the efforts aimed at restoring the course toward talks and disarmament and are making their own contribution to them in order to find political solutions to persisting conflicts, fully respecting the independence and rights of every people, and to provide a new boost for the policy of detente and cooperation among all states and peoples in Europe and throughout the world.

Dear comrades: On this portentous day for your country and for working people and progressive forces throughout the world, we would like to confirm our wish to assist the deepening and development of relations between Italy and the Soviet Union, in the mutual interests of both countries and peoples, and our desire to develop in a positive key the relations between our two parties within the framework of friendly and constructive ties with all parties and forces of the workers' and progressive movement on the basis of complete independence [samostoyatelnost] and in the spirit of increasingly broad and multifaceted international cooperation.

[Signed] The Italian Communist Party Central Committee

Finnish Message

PM131033 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Nov 81 p 4

[Text] To his excellency L.I. Brezhnev, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

Allow me to convey to you, Mr Chairman of the Presidium, and, through you, to the peoples of the Soviet Union cordial congratulations and best wishes on your country's national holiday -- the 64th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

We in Finland voice satisfaction with the fact that the friendly relations between Finland and the Soviet Union are continuing their positive, stable development in diverse spheres. The system of multifaceted ties created on the basis of the principles of the historic 1948 friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance treaty -- the fundamental document of Finnish-Soviet relations -- has convincingly proved its usefulness for both our peoples. At the same time the trusting relations between Finland and the Soviet Union serve as a concrete example of international cooperation in the spirit of the principles of the All-European Conference on Security and Cooperation, which assumes special significance under the present complicated international conditions.

Mr Chairman of the Presidium, I wish to assure you that Finland will purposefully defend and further develop the policy of friendship and good-neighborliness created over the decades through the joint efforts of the leading figures of our countries and their peoples in mutual relations between Finland and the Soviet Union.

[Signed] Mauno Koivisto, prime minister and acting president of the Republic of Finland

LOCAL BODIES, EMBASSIES ABROAD MARK ANNIVERSARY

Romanov Attends Meeting

PM130943 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 7 Nov 81 p 1

[Text] LENTASS -- A ceremonial session of the Leningrad CPSU Obkom and Gorkom and oblast and city soviets devoted to the 64th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution was held at the Oktyabrskiy great concert hall yesterday.

The Soviet Union's state anthem rang out majestically under the vauls of the hall.

With tremendous enthusiasm the participants elected an honorary Presidium comprising the Politburo of the CPSU's Leninist Central Committee headed by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

In the Presidium at the ceremonial session were G.V. Romanov, Politburo member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Leningradskiy Party Obkom; B.S. Andreyev, R.S. Bobovikov, A.N. Gerasimov, V.G. Zakharov, V.M. Kapustin, D.P. Nosyrev, R.E. Raust, M.I. Sorokin and N.Ya. Suslov, members of the Leningradskiy CPSU Obkom Bureau; V.Ya. Khodyrev, T.I. Zhdanova and N.K. Laychukovskiy, secretaries of the Leningrad CPSU Gorkom; and Communist Party veterans, production pacemakers and figures of science, culture and art.

The ceremonial session was opened by L.N. Zaykov, chairman of the Leningrad Gorispolkom.

A report on the 64th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution was delivered by Yu.F. Solovyev, first secretary of the Leningrad CPSU Gorkom.

The ceremonial session was declared over and its participants sang the party anthem the "Internationale."

A gala concert was held in conclusion.

Deputy Premiers Address Rallies

PM161509 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Nov 81 p 3

[Text] A warm desire to continue to march in the vanguard of the all-union socialist competition was expressed by Muscovites at ceremonial meetings devoted to the 64th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. These meetings ended in the capital's rayons on 5 November.

Reports were delivered at meetings by I.I. Bodyul and L.V. Smirnov, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers, and by responsible workers of the CPSU Central Committee and the RSFSR Council of Ministers, Moscow CPSU Gorkom secretaries and departmental leaders.

Military Leaders Observe Date

PM131101 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Nov 81 p 3

[Text] Personnel of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff, the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy, and the USSR Ministry of Defense Main Inspectorate, Main Personnel Directorate and other directorates held a ceremony in the M.V. Frunze Soviet Army central club to mark the 64th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The Presidium comprised: Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov, chief of the Armed Forces General Staff and USSR first deputy minister of defense; Army General A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy; Marshal of the Soviet Union K.S. Moskalenko, USSR deputy minister of defense; Army General V.M. Shabanov, USSR deputy minister of defense; Army General I.N. Shkadov, chief of the Main Personnel Directorate of the USSR Ministry of Defense, generals, admirals and officers.

The ceremony was opened by Col Gen A.I. Bukov, chief of the Political Department of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff.

A report on the 64th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution was delivered by Adm A.I. Sorokin, first deputy chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy.

The participants adopted a letter of greetings to the CPSU Central Committee and to Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The ceremony was followed by a concert.

Embassies Hold Receptions

PM131045 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Nov 81 Morning Edition p 5

[Text] TASS -- Receptions were held at the USSR's embassies in foreign countries on the occasion of the 64th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The receptions were attended by:

In Sofia -- T. Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council, and G. Filipov, chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers;

In Budapest -- J. Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, P. Losonczi, president of the Hungarian Presidential Council; and G. Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers;

In Hanoi -- Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the SRV National Assembly, and To Huu, Political Bureau member of the Vietnam Communist Party Central Committee and secretary of the Central Committee;

In Berlin -- E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and W. Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers;

In Havana -- Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the republic's State Council and Council of Ministers; and Raul Castro, second secretary of the CCP Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the republic's State Council and Council of Ministers;

In Ulaanbaatar -- Y. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Mongolian People's Great Hural Presidium, and J. Batmonh, chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers;

In Warsaw -- Army General W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers and minister of national defense;

In Bucharest -- G. Radulescu, member of the RCP Central Committee's Political Executive Committee and deputy chairman of the Romanian State Council;

In Prague -- G. Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR President, and L. Strougal, premier of the CSSR Government;

In Pyongyang -- Kong Chin-tae, candidate member of the Political Committee of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee and vice premier of the DPRK Administrative Council;

In Belgrade -- S. Golanc, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium;

In Phnom Penh -- Heng Samrin, chairman of the Kampuchean State Council;

In Kabul -- Politburo members of the PDPA Central Committee and the DRA Revolutionary Council and Government;

In Addis Ababa -- (Berkhanu Bayye), member of the Provisional Military Administrative Council's Standing Committee and the Commission for the Organization of the Party of Working People of Ethiopia's Executive Committee, and (Teka Tulu), member of the Standing Committee and the Central Committee;

In Aden -- Politburo members of the Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee and members of the Government of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen;

In Damascus -- 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, deputy general secretary of the Ba'th party; Syrian Prime Minister 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm; Syrian Defense Minister Mustafa Talas; Khalid Bakdash, general secretary of the Syrian Communist Party Central Committee; and Khalid al-Fahum, chairman of the Palestinian National Council.

In Luanda -- Politburo Members of the Central Committee of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party; M.A. Rodrigues, Angolan minister of the interior; and S. Nujoma, president of SWAPO;

In Maputo -- Jose Oscar Monteiro, minister of state for the presidency and secretary for organizational questions of the Mozambique Liberation Front Party Central Committee;

In Bonn -- A. Renger, vice chairman of the FRG Bundestag; J. Rau, prime minister of the Land of Nordrhein-Westfalen; B. von Staden, secretary of state at the FRG Foreign Ministry; and H.-J. Wischnewski, deputy chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany;

In Nicosia -- S. Kiprianou, president of Cyprus;

In Paris -- French Prime Minister P. Mauroy; G. Marchais, secretary general of the French Communist Party; and L. Jospin, first secretary of the Socialist Party;

In Rome -- Italian Prime Minister G. Spadolini and N. Jotti, president of the Chamber of Deputies;

In Madrid -- D. Ibarruri, president of the Spanish Communist Party, [PCE], and S. Carrillo, secretary general of the PCE;

In Washington -- W. Stoessel, U.S. under secretary of state;

In London -- G. McLennan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Great Britain;

In Reykjavik -- Icelandic Foreign Minister Olafur Johannesson;

In Delhi -- Indian Vice President M. Hidayatullah.

K. Waldheim, UN secretary general, attended a reception at the USSR mission to the United Nations.

Receptions were also held in Antananarivo, Bissau, Brazzaville, Vienna, Vientiane, Managua, Sa'na, Tokyo, Helsinki and other capitals.

SUPREME SOVIET SESSION CONTINUES 18-19 NOV

Soviet of the Union 18 Nov

LD181510 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 18 Nov 81

[Text] The session of the USSR Supreme Soviet is continuing in Moscow. An hour ago, a session of the Soviet of the Union opened. The deputies and guests greeted with prolonged applause Comrades Brezhnev, Andropov, Gorbachev, Gromyko, Kirilenko, Kunayev, Romanov, Tikhonov, Ustinov, Cherenko, Shcherbitskiy, Aliyev, Demichev, Kiselev, Solomenstev, Kapitonov and Dolgikh. Shitikov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union, is presiding at the session.

Speakers at Supreme Soviet

LD181548 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 18 Nov 81

[Summary] Special correspondents report from the Kremlin Palace of Congresses that the evening session of the Soviet of the Union which began at 1500 had a brief break. Debates on the plan and the budget continue. Already 20 deputies have taken the floor in the Soviet of the Union. First Secretary of the Bukharskiy Obom Karimov praised the work of Uzbek cotton growers. It is planned to raise the production of fine-fiber strains of cotton in the country by 44 percent in the 5-year plan. Participants in the session appaluded (Guseynova), oil extraction operator from Azerbaijan who spoke of the upsurge with which her colleagues were working. (Putilov), chairman of Rossiya Kolkhoz in Permskaya Oblast spoke of the shock work of Non-Chernozen Zone land cultivators. The GRES director spoke of energy problems. Gerasimov, commander of the Kiev Military District, was interviewed, praising Brezhnev's plenum speech and the DER SPIEGEL interview.

Also speaking in today's debates at the Soviet of the Union were Deputies Pataridze, chairman of the Geogian SSR Council of Ministers; Kalin, chairman of the Moldavian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Nareyka, director of the Dnepr (?GRES); Semenov, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Gorkovskaya Oblast Soviet of People's Deputies; and other comrades. They proposed that the program of the USSR's economic and social development for the 5-year period, and also the country's plan and budget for next year, be adopted, taking into consideration the amendments put forward by the standing commissions of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Power Industry Development

LD181432 Moscow TASS in English 1335 GMT 18 Nov 81

[Text] Moscow, 18 Nov TASS -- The electric power industry will continue to play an important role in ensuring a dynamic development of the Soviet economy and improving the working and living conditions of the Soviet people in the 11th five-year period (1981-1985). The USSR's Minister of Electric Power Development and Electrification Petry Neporozhniy told the session of the Soviet parliament here today.

The draft five-year plan for 1981-1985 provides for the generation of up to 1,555,000 million kilowatt hours of electricity and launching of facilities with an aggregate capacity of 69 million kw at power plants. It is planned to improve drastically the Soviet fuel and energy balance, chiefly by replacing oil products as fuel burnt at thermal power plants.

Due to the limited resources of fuel in the European part of the USSR Petr Neporozhniy said, the growth of energy generation in this region, including the Urals, should be ensured in the future as well by the increase of energy generation at atomic power plants. By the end of the five-year period, electricity generation at atomic power plants is to grow up to 220,000 million kwh. The Soviet Union will embark this five-year period upon a new direction in the development of nuclear power industry -- construction of batch fast neutron reactors. [as received]

Hydro-electric power plants are to increase electricity generation by the end of the five-year period to 230,000 million kwh a year.

Work is expedited in this connection on building large hydro-electric power plants, primarily in the eastern regions. Hydro-electric power plants of a new type, hydroelectric pumped storage power plants, will be built mainly in the European part of the USSR.

The Ekibastuz fuel and energy complex is successfully developing on the basis of big cheap coal deposits at which coal is strip-mined. Development of an all-round use of coal from the Kansk-Achinsk basin has been started. In the future it will be possible to extract there up to 1,000 million tons of coal a year.

Chemical Industry Minister

LD181616 Moscow TASS in English 1536 GMT 18 Nov 81

[Text] Moscow, 18 Nov, TASS -- The increment of commercial output of the Soviet Union's chemical industry will grow by 50 per cent in 1981-85, minister of the chemical industry of the USSR, Deputy Vladimir Listov, said today addressing the session of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The speaker noted that the output of the chemical industry rose four-fold in the past 15 years.

The minister said that the production of plastics will be growing in the new five-year period at priority rates. It will increase by about 70 per cent by 1985. Special attention is paid to the development of polyethylene, polypropylene, polystyrene. The chemical industry will increase the supply of the light industry with chemical fibres and threads. Their output will grow by 36 per cent.

Vladimir Listov said that international cooperation in the sphere of the production of paints and varnishes and other chemical products is developing successfully. The ministry concluded 13 agreements which envisage mutual deliveries of these products among CEMA member-countries.

Alongside with electric engineering, metallurgy and machinebuilding, the chemical industry is called upon to play the decisive role in the country's economic development, the minister said. The 26th CPSU Congress adopted a decision on the working out and implementation of the purpose-oriented comprehensive programme of the extensive use of chemicals in the national economy. Its implementation will ensure a speedy growth of the industry in the period to 2000.

18 Nov Session Concludes

LD181802 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 18 Nov 81

[Text] The second day of work of the USSR Supreme Soviet session at the Kremlin has ended. Today the meetings took place separately in each chamber. In the Soviet of the Union the deputies welcomed with tumultuous and prolonged applause Comrades Brezhnev, Andropov, Gorbachev, Gromyko, Kirilenko, Kunayev, Romanov, Suslov, Ustinov, Chernenko, Shcherbitskiy, Aliyev, Demichev, Kiselev, Solomentsev, Kapitonov and Dolgikh.

The deputies who had assembled for the meeting of the Soviet of Nationalities welcomed with prolonged applause Comrades Pelshe, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev, Rashidov, Shevardnadze, Zimyanin and Rusakov.

In both chambers there was a continuation of the debates on the report, heard the previous day, on the draft state plans for economic and social development of the USSR for the 5-year plan and for 1982 and the country's budget for the coming year. The deputies who spoke from the sessions' rostrums unanimously stressed that the resolutions of the CPSU Central Committee November plenum and the speech made at the plenum by Comrade Brezhnev, which concentrated attention on the most important problems facing our national economy and outlined the paths for its further development, are of incalculable value for the advancement of Soviet society.

The deputies discussed in a businesslike way the draft laws and introduced proposals to affirm them, taking into account the amendments and additions made by the permanent commissions of both chambers.

The debates ended today at the Soviet of the Union. At the Soviet of Nationalities they will resume tomorrow at a meeting which opens in the Kremlin at 1000.

Supreme Soviet Resumes 19 Nov

LD190723 Moscow TASS in English 0715 GMT 19 Nov 81

[Text] Moscow, 19 Nov, TASS -- The Supreme Soviet of the USSR is in session in Moscow's Kremlin for the third day. The discussion of the reports on the draft five-year plan for the development of the country in 1981-85, the plan and budget of the USSR for 1982 is being held at separate sittings of the chambers.

A joint sitting of the Soviet of the Union and of the Soviet of Nationalities of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR will take place in the afternoon today.

Nationalities Session Attendance

LD190852 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 19 Nov 81

[Text] Today is the third day of work of the session of the USSR Supreme Soviet. At 1000 the deputies gathered for a session of the Soviet of Nationalities. The deputies and guests welcomed with prolonged applause Comrades Kuznetsov, Shevardnadze, Zimyanin and Rusakov. Ruben, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities, is in the chair.

There will be a continuation of the debate on the draft plans of the USSR's economic and social development for the 5-year plan and for 1982, as well as next year's budget. A joint session of both chambers will take place at 1700 today.

PRAVDA REPORTS MOSCOW MILITIA DAY MEETING

PM181449 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Nov 81 p 2

[TASS report under general headline "Militia Day"]

[Text] A ceremonial meeting devoted to Soviet Militia Day was held in Moscow 10 November.

In the presidium were A.P. Kirilenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee; G.F. Sizov, chairman of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission; I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; L.V. Smirnov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; M.P. Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; B.N. Pastukhov, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee; Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov, USSR first deputy defense minister; leaders of a number of ministries and departments and representatives of the public.

The meeting was addressed by Army Gen N.A. Shchelokov, USSR minister of internal affairs. He conveyed to employees of the Soviet militia cordial words of greetings from Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, which were greeted by tumultuous applause.

The participants in the meeting adopted with great enthusiasm a letter of greetings to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev.

BREZHNEV BIOGRAPHY PUBLISHED IN NEW EDITION

LD161806 Moscow TASS in English 1608 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Text] Moscow, 16 Nov, TASS -- A brief biography -- "Leonid Ilich Brezhnev" -- has been put out in a third, supplemented, edition.

The book shows by concrete examples that the life and activities of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev are dedicated to the interests of the working people. He has always been linked with the people by strong, unbreakable bonds.

Wherever the party sent Leonid Brezhnev, he has been fighting everywhere for its great cause with his distinctive energy and persistence. For the communists, for hundreds of millions of people of all continents his name became the personification of the Leninist principledness consistent internationalism, selfless struggle for peace and social progress.

The book convincingly shows that Leonid Brezhnev, an outstanding leader of the Communist Party and the Soviet state, of the international communist and working-class movement belongs to the galaxy of the politicians who emerged and matured in the years of the Soviet people's selfless struggle for consolidation of the gains of the Great October Socialist Revolution, for construction of socialism in our country.

Leonid Brezhnev's many-sided, indefatigable and fruitful activities provide an inspiring example of selfless serving the socialist motherland, the Leninist party, the ideals of communism.

The brief biography was prepared by the Institute of Marxism-Leninism under the CPSU Central Committee. The book was issued by the Politiydat publishing house.

BREZHNEV BOOK OF REMINISCENCES PUBLISHED

LD181442 Moscow TASS in English 1431 GMT 18 Nov 81

[Text] Moscow, 18 Nov, TASS -- The political literature publishers have put out the book "Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. Reminiscences". The author describes those workers whom he met at the start of his working career, tne lofty mission of the working class and the marvellous sense of patriotism.

"I had the good chance of seeing with my own eyes the expanses of my homeland and getting to know closely many of my countrymen, and I knew that the plans, dreams and aspirations of the people were a match for the land on which we had the happiness of living, which we inherited from our fathers and which we should leave to our children even richer and more thriving than before," Leonid Brezhnev writes. The book is supplied with photographs.

SHEVARDNADZE AT PLAY BASED ON BREZHNEV MEMOIRS

LD172340 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 17 Nov 81

[Text] Pages from the great labor feat of the people have been recreated in the stage play "Rebirth," based on Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's book of memoirs. It was performed at the Moscow Arts Theater by Abkhaz "Chanba" drama theater players. The performance was attended by Shevardnadze, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee; Gilashvili, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; and Tyazhelnikov, chief of a CPSU Central Committee department.

KUZNETSOV PRESENTS AWARDS IN KREMLIN 18 NOV

LD181456 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 18 Nov 81

[Text] In the Kremlin today, Comrade Kuznetsov presented awards of the homeland to a group of comrades:

The Order of Lenin is conferred upon:

First secretaries of the following obkoms:

Antonov, Novgorodskiy; Ignatov, Voronezhskiy; Musin, Tatarskiy; and Sizenko, Bryanskskiy.

The Order of the October Revolution is presented to the first secretaries of:

Gorno-Badakhshinskiy Obkom of Tadzhikistan, Babayev; Krasnovodskiy Obkom of Turkmenistan, Mitrin.

The Order of Friendship of Peoples was received by:

Koshoyev, chariman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Kirghiz SSR and (Posibeyev), first secretary of the Marskiy Obkom.

KUZNETSOV WELCOMES RETURNING SOLOMENTSEV

FM161225 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Nov 81 p 5

[TASS report under general headline: "Days of the Soviet Union Have Opened in Austria"]

[Text] At the airfield in Moscow M.S. Solomentsev was met [on his return from Austria] by V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and other officials.

The welcoming party included H. Leidermann, Austrian ambassador to the Soviet Union.

KABARDINO-BALKARSKAYA DAYS CELEBRATED IN MOSCOW

LD172324 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 17 Nov 81

[Text] Days of Art and Literature of Kabardino-Balkarskaya devoted to the 60th anniversary of the autonomous republic opened in Moscow in the State Central Concert Hall. A concert of masters of arts and amateur players of the mountainous region was given here. The concert was attended by Solomentsev, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers; Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and leaders of party and administrative organizations of the Kabardino-Balkarskaya ASSR.

AZERBAIJANI AUTHOR HONORED, CPSU LEADERS ATTEND

LD172025 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 17 Nov 81

[Summary] It is 840 years since Nizami Gandzhevi was born. A festive soiree in Moscow today was devoted to the anniversary of this great Azerbaijani poet and thinker. "Present at the soiree were Comrades Gorbachev, Aliyev, Demichev, Rashidov and Zimyanin."

CENTRAL COMMITTEE RESOLUTION ON CHILDREN'S FILMS

FM161240 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in Russian on 7 November publishes on pages 1 and 3 under the headline "At the CPSU Central Committee" a 2,000-word unattributed report on a resolution adopted by the CPSU Central Committee "On Improving the Production and Screening of Films for Children and Adolescents."

KAZAKH MUSLIM LEADER INTERVIEWED IN ALMA-ATA

FM160859 Oslo ARBEIDERBLADET in Norwegian 6 Nov 81 p 14

[Torbjoern Faeroevik undated Alma-Ata interview with Kazakh Muslim leader Kaziy Ratbek-Hazdi Nasinbayev: "Allah is Good to Us"]

[Text] "I do not think that we will experience any Islamic upsurge in the Soviet Union. Of course I know that several Western experts have predicted that such a wave will hit us, too. But I believe that they are wrong. They are wrong because they do not know our situation and our circumstances well enough."

These words come from Kaziy Ratbek-Hadi Nasinbayev, the spiritual leader of the Muslims in the Soviet republic of Kazakhstan.

It was a clear, chilly Tuesday morning in Kazakhstan's capital, Alma-Ata, and I had just entered the kaziy's warm office in Alma-Ata's only mosque. I was welcomed by Kaziy Ratbek-Hadzi Nasinbayev and also by Imam Razbek-Hadzi Sizdikbayev, the superintendent of the mosque, and by the kaziy's personal secretary, Rasim Konirbayev. The later has obviously not visited Mecca. If he had done so, he would also have given himself the title 'hadzi.' But it is not so common for Soviet Muslims to make pilgrimages outside the Soviet Union.

Kaziy Ratbek-Hadzi Nasinbayev is obviously a man with great international experience. He has not only been in Mecca. He has also been to a number of international Muslim conferences, and he studied in Libya for 8 years. The kaziy does not know exactly how many subjects he has in Kazakhstan. At least he said that he did not know. Neither the authorities nor the Islamic priesthood keep any statistics on the number of believers. But it is impossible to rule out the possibility that they number millions. For Kazakhstan's population is estimated at around 15 million.

In light of the international situation, it was hardly surprising that the conversation soon came to deal with the "Islamic wave" and the possible effect it could have for the Soviet Union. It was probably not the first time that the kaziy had been faced with this question, since he had a long answer ready.

"There are several reasons why there is no foundation for an Islamic revival here as there was in Iran, for example," he said.

"First, the Soviet state gives all faithful Muslims the best opportunities to practise their religion. Second, the Muslims in the Soviet Union are enlightened people with at least 10 years' schooling behind them. Third, they love their country; and fourth, they love their religion. All these factors together mean that the Soviet Union is well protected against the so-called Islamic wave."

It is of course very probable that this answer contains some truth. As of today it does at least seem as if there is an extremely stable social and political situation in Soviet Central Asia, and a visiting foreigner cannot but be impressed by the relatively high standard of living. A city of 1 million inhabitants like Alma-Ata is obviously going through a period of dynamic growth, and life seems in no way inferior to that in Moscow.

When I asked Kaziy Ratbek-Hadzi Nasinbayev if the improvement in the standard of life has helped to weaken interest in religion, he replied in the negative.

"In recent years I have noticed no decline in the influence of religion," he said. The mosque superintendent interjected that the daily attendence at the mosque has remained at the same level over a lengthy period. That is, the mosque is visited daily by between 100 and 200 people, while between 2,000 and 3,000 people generally attend the Friday prayers. However, in connection with Ramadan, the Muslims' annual month of fasting the number of visitors can be five or six times that number.

"But is it not mostly old people who visit the mosque?" I asked.

"There are probably more old people than young coming here, but there is a natural explanation," the kaziy replied. "Old people visit mosques because they often have more time, while young people have their work to go to. But there are also many young Muslims. During the last Ramadan festival around 90 percent of those who came here were relatively young. And the majority of imams are young people."

According to the kaziy all Islamic religious literature is printed in Tashkent, the capital of the neighboring republic of Uzbekistan. The Grand Mufti of Kazakhstan and Central Asia Ziautdin Babakhanov, also has his seat there.

"The majority of the faithful have probably gotten hold of copies of the Koran, but because it is in Arabic it is probably not that much use to most of them," the kaziy said smiling. "But," he added, "we print a great deal of other literature, interpretations of the Koran, for example, in the languages of the different nationalities. Of course this literature is very useful."

All in all the kaziy thinks that enough religious literature is being produced. He thinks that the number of mosques is sufficient for present needs. As well as the one mosque in Alma-Ata, there is one just outside the city.

"In Kazakhstan there is a total of several hundred mosques, large and small," the kaziy said. "In the last few years we have also opened some new mosques, while others are being restored."

Of course there is little point in ending the conversation without touching on the subject of Afghanistan and what is happening there. What are the views of the spiritual leader of the Muslims in Kazakhstan on the hardships affecting his Afghan coreligionists because of the Soviet invasion?

Kaziy Ratbek-Hadzi Nasinbayev pondered for some time, knowing well that it was important for him to express himself with caution. After a short "consultation" with the imam, the answer came:

"In our view no Soviet invasion of Afghanistan took place. It was the Afghan Government which asked for Soviet aid at a time when the country and people found themselves in a difficult situation.

"As far as the Afghan Muslims' situation is concerned we do not think that it has grown any worse in the last couple of years, rather the reverse. It is very possible that some Muslim leaders have fled the country, to Pakistan, for example, but by far the majority are still in Afghanistan. Afghan Muslims whom I met at a conference in Tashkent last year were optimistic in their statements on future developments in the country. I put faith in their version. If someone else has a different version, I am in no position to state to what extent they are right."

As Kaziy Ratbek-Hadzi Nasenbayev followed me to the waiting car, I took the opportunity to ask a final question. Has Islam a future in a country like the Soviet Union? Will the religion not die out of itself sooner or later, as the authorities hope and believe?

Kazkhstan's spiritual leader shook his head firmly, smiled and stopped:

"No, far from it. The Islamic religion has existed for 1,400 years and has not been weakened in the course of time, precisely because it represents a true idea. Allah has given us a holy message, and we will preserve it."

TURKMEN RAYKOM FIRST SECRETARY REPLACED

PM161133 Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 4 Nov 81 p 1

[TURKMENINFORM report: "Raykom Plenum"]

[Text] Kaakhka, 3 Nov -- A raykom plenum held here examined the question of progress to date in putting into effect the critical remarks, requests and proposals made by communists at the 25th rayon party conference, at subsequent plenums and during party report-and-election meetings. D. Esenov, second secretary of the raykom, delivered the report.

An appropriate resolution was adopted on the question under examination.

The plenum examined organizational questions.

B. Nursakhatov was released from the duties of raykom first secretary in connection with his reassignment and was removed from membership of the raykom.

Ch. Gidzhenov was elected first secretary and bureau member of Kaakhkinskiy Raykom.

P. Annaorazov, member of the Turkmen CP Central Committee Bureau and first secretary of Ashkhabadskiy Obkom, spoke at the plenum.

B. Yazkuliyev, member of the Turkmen CP Central Committee Bureau and chairman of the Turkmen Supreme Soviet Presidium, took part in the work of the plenum.

TURKMEN OBKOMS DEBATE CADRES, DISCIPLINE

PM161209 Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 1 Nov 81 p 2

[TURKENINFORM reports: "Obkom Plenums"]

[Text] Chardzhou, 30 Oct -- An obkom plenum has been held here to discuss the oblast party organization's work in fulfilling the 5 June 1979 CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the Report of the Turkmen CP Central Committee, and Measures to Further Improve Work with Cadres and Strengthen Party and State Discipline." R. Khudayberdiyev, first secretary of Chardzhouskiy Obkom, delivered the report.

The keynote speaker and other speakers noted that work with cadres has improved considerably in the oblast recently. However, the question of reinforcing kolkhozes and sovkhozes with qualified cadres remains unresolved.

The plenum was addressed by M.A. Charyyev, secretary of the Turkmen CP Central Committee.

A resolution was adopted on the question under examination.

B.M. Istomin, sector chief of the CPSU Central Committee Agriculture Department took part in the plenum's work.

Ashkhabad, 30 Oct -- P. Annaorazov, member of the Bureau of the Turkmen CP Central Committee and first secretary of Ashkhabadskiy Obkom, has delivered a report "On the Work of the Oblast Party Organization to Fulfill the 5 June 1979 CPSU Central Committee Resolution 'On the Report of the Turkmen CP Central Committee, and on Measures To Further Improve Work With Cadres and Strengthen Party and State Discipline'" at a plenum of the obkom.

The report and speeches noted that the oblast's party, soviet and economic organs and labor collectives have achieved great successes in economic and social developments.

At the same time the plenum noted ommissions and shortcomings in work. In particular the party, soviet and economic organs locally are still making insufficient use of existing reserves for improving work efficiency and quality. Losses of working time and cadre turnover are high. The party committees' style and method of leadership still do not fully accord with demands.

The plenum was addressed by Ye. G. Kuznetsov, instructor of the CPSU Central Committee Organizational Party Work Department.

An appropriate resolution was adopted on the question under examination.

The plenum elected B. Nursakhatov secretary of Ashkhabadskiy Obkom.

S.A. Niyazov and V.A. Kharkov, candidate member of the Bureau of the Turkmen CP Central Committee, took part in the work of the plenum.

STOCKHOLM PAPER CITES ESTONIAN DISSIDENT

PM191117 [Editorial Report] Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish on 14 November publishes on page 14 a 700-word Staffan Teste dispatch from Tallinn on the suppression of dissidents in the Soviet Union. Against the background of the recent KOMMUNIST article by KGB Deputy Chief Semen Tsvigun, who claimed that actions against dissident groups in the Soviet Union had been successful and these had now effectively been wiped out, and a short account of actions taken against dissidents since the arrest of Sakharov in January 1980, Teste quotes an unnamed Estonian dissident who claims that political opposition has not been crushed, but has simply gone underground and changed its methods of organization. Teste reports that the Estonian dissident, who is involved in the continued publication of an underground newspaper, said: "Tsvigun's article claiming that the opposition has been knocked out is completely wrong. It is being published now because the authorities are frightened. The opposition groups have changed character. They are now working underground, do not invoke the Helsinki document and do not act openly. People now prefer to work without knowing the names of those they are working with. It is forbidden to arrange contacts between different members of the group."

BREZHNEV CONGRATULATES COTTON MILL BUILDERS

PM171629 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Nov 81 p 1

[Text] To the construction and installation workers, operators and all who participated in the construction of the second phase of the cotton mill in Dolina, Ivano-Frankovskaya Oblast.

Dear comrades!

The CPSU Central Committee received with a sense of deep satisfaction the news of the ahead-of-schedule commissioning of the second phase of the cotton mill in Dolina with a capacity of 87,700 spinning spindles.

I heartily congratulate you on your great labor victory.

It is gratifying to note that the young collective of textile workers is assimilating the new capacities ahead of schedule and has already shipped to consumers more than 500 tons of above-plan thread for the production of knitted articles.

The successful fulfillment of the 1981 pledges on expediting construction and assimilating capacities ahead of schedule is a substantial contribution to the solution of the tasks set by the party for further increasing consumer goods production.

This victory was made possible by the selfless labor of workers and technical engineering personnel, the substantial organizational and political work of party, trade union and Komsomol organizations and the broad scale of socialist competition.

I express firm confidence that the experience you have accumulated will make it possible to complete ahead of schedule the construction of all the components of one of the biggest factories in the Ukraine.

I warmly congratulate you, dear comrades, on the approaching holiday -- the 64th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution -- and I wish you good health and new labor successes for the good of our multinational socialist motherland.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev

UKRANIAN, MOLDAVIAN CADRES COMPLETE COURSE

WA191506 [Editorial Report] Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian on 5 November publishes on page 3 a 400-word article summarizing the participation of Ukrainian and Moldavian CP cadres in a month-long inter-republic course conducted by the Higher Party School of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee.

According to the article, the participants of the course included Central Committee executives of the Ukrainian and Moldavian Communist Parties, second secretaries of gorkoms, deputy chiefs of party-organizational work, and oblast-level party instructors in industry, construction, transportation and communication. "Great attention," the article states, "was devoted to the problems of further improving party-organizational work, perfecting the styles and methods of operation of party committees, questions of selecting, placing, and educating cadres, strengthening inspection and control over the execution of party and government directives, and the strengthening of ties with the masses."

Among those speaking to the participants of the course were: W.A. Sologub, member of the Politburo of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee and chairman of the Ukrainian Trade Union Council; Ya.P. Pogrebnyak, candidate member of the Politburo and Central Committee secretary; P.Ye. Yesipenko, deputy chairman of the Ukrainian Council of Ministers; S.I. Gurenko, deputy chairman of the Ukrainian Council of Ministers; M.Ya. Kanivets, G.K. Kryuchkov, A.V. Merkulov and A.Z. Khomich, department chiefs of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee.

TADZHIK COUNCIL OF MINISTERS ON ECONOMIC PLAN

WA110730 Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 21 Oct 81 pp 1, 2

[Text] The Tadzhik SSR Council of Ministers has examined the results of fulfillment of the state plan for the Tadzhik SSR's economic and social development and the republic state budget for 9 months of 1981.

Having joined actively in the work to implement the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and in the course of widespread socialist competition for the fulfillment and overfulfillment of quotas for 1981 and the 11th Five-Year Plan, Tadzhikistan's working people have achieved a further strengthening of the republic's economic potential. The plan quotas for January-September were fulfilled for volume of industrial production and sold output, labor productivity in industry, the manufacture of products bearing the State Symbol of Quality, freight turnover in general-use motor transport, consumer services and retail commodity turnover of state and cooperative trade, including public catering.

More grain, vegetables, potatoes, fruit and grapes were sold in the state than in the corresponding period last year and also more of the main animal husbandry and poultry-breeding products -- meat, milk and eggs -- were produced and procured. Succulent fodder is being procured and vitamin grass meal produced at a more rapid pace, and the harvesting of cereals and corn for grain is being completed. The annual plans for the procurement of stone fruit, local silkworm cocoons and coarse fodder have been fulfilled. Kolkhoz members and sovkhoz workers are struggling intensively to gather in the entire cultivated raw cotton harvest.

Certain positive changes were achieved in capital construction. The target for labor productivity here was fulfilled 101.1 percent, and the actual prime costs of construction and installation declined 2 percent compared with the plan.

The assimilation of capital investments and the performance of construction and installation increased 3 percent compared with the 9 months of last year, and more apartment houses, children's preschool establishments and general education and vocational-technical schools were commissioned.

The Tadzhik SSR state budget for the 9 months of 1981 was fulfilled 107.6 percent in revenue and in all sources of revenue and by all oblasts, rayons and cities under republic jurisdiction.

At the same time, it was observed that there continued to be shortcomings and gaps in the work of a number of sectors of the republic's economy. Many ministries and departments are still not paying due attention to questions of the further intensification of production and have not imposed sufficiently strict demands on the leaders of associations, enterprises, organizations and construction sites for ensuring the strict observance of state, plan and labor discipline. A large number of enterprises failed to fulfill the plan quotas for labor productivity and industrial output sales, and the republic's industry as a whole failed to fulfill the January-September 1981 plan for output sales with regard to supply obligations. Insufficiently effective measures are being adopted for an increase in production thanks to the fuller and better use of available production capacity. A number of production associations and enterprises failed to cope with the fulfillment of quotas for the production and supply of important industrial products and consumer goods on the scheduled list.

Not all farms fulfilled plans for the sale to the state of meat, milk, eggs and wool. Winter crops are not being sown rapidly enough.

Plan quotas for the development of science and technology are being underfulfilled. A considerable lag has been allowed to develop in this sector by the republic's Geology Administration, Ministry of Trade, Tadzhik SSR Potrebsoyuz, Ministry of Construction, Ministry of Rural Construction, Ministry of Light Industry and Ministry of Meat and Dairy Industry.

There were shortcomings and gaps in the work of general-use motor transport. The ministries, departments, enterprises and organizations that were freight consignees and shippers were to blame for the large above-norm idling of railroad cars during unloading and loading.

Contract construction organizations and client ministries and departments failed to secure an essential improvement in production activity in capital construction, are fulfilling plans for the commissioning of fixed capital unsatisfactorily and are under-assimilating capital investments.

A number of production associations and industrial enterprises of both republic and union jurisdiction failed to fulfill budget obligations with respect to payments from profits and turnover tax. Some of them permitted the retention of above-ceiling numbers of workers. Inefficient use was made of resources allocated for the development of public education and culture and an increase in the quality of medical services.

Guided by the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the propositions and tasks advanced by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev in the Central Committee report to the party congress, the Tadzhik SSR Council of Ministers charged ministers and leaders of departments of the republic and oblispolkoms, gorispolkoms and rayispolkoms with comprehensively analyzing in the most thorough manner the results of the activity of all associations, enterprises, organizations and construction sites under their jurisdiction in the 9 months and drawing up and implementing concrete measures for the speediest removal of existing shortcomings and the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the plans and socialist pledges for 1981, paying special attention to the fuller use of available production capacity and the further intensification of production, the strengthening of state, plan and labor discipline and the rational and careful expenditure of material-technical and fuel-energy resources.

The Tadzhik SSR Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Industry and Ministry of Procurement; the State Committee for Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture; and the local soviet ispolkoms have been instructed to adopt measures for accelerating harvesting operations, augmenting the accumulation of fodder for public animal husbandry, accelerating the lifting of the underwinter fallow and the sowing of winter crops and speeding completion of preparations for the wintering of livestock.

The Ministry of Cotton-Cleaning Industry must ensure the precise operation of the procurement centers and ginneries and the Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Industry the timely acceptance and processing by the industrial enterprises under its jurisdiction of the entire procured output of the 1981 harvest, to prevent losses during acceptance, processing and prolonged storage so that the population is provided with this product in the winter period.

The Tadzhik SSR Council of Ministers charged the construction ministries, departments and organizations with adopting urgent measures for the speediest elimination of the lag that has been allowed to develop and the unconditional commissioning of the capacities and facilities planned for the first year of the 5-year plan.

The republic industrial ministries and departments have also been instructed to take steps to find additional potential for an increase in the manufacture of consumer goods, primarily those in increased demand, to insure in the time left before the end of the year fulfillment of the plan and supplementary quotas for the production of consumer goods and their supply to the trade network.

The Tadzhik SSR Council of Ministers demanded that the ministries, departments, enterprises and organizations that are freight consignees and shippers ensure the precise organization of work on the continuous acceptance and dispatch of freight by rail, preventing above-norm car idling during loading and unloading.

The Tadzhik SSR Council of Ministers drew the attention of the leaders of ministries and departments of the republic and the local soviet authorities particularly to the need for the speediest completion of preparations by all sectors of the economy for operations in the 1981-1982 winter period, primarily for the accumulation of the necessary fuel stocks and observance of the established limits on the consumption of electric and thermal power. The session was addressed by R.N. Nabiyev, chairman of the Tadzhik SSR Council of Ministers.

ALIYEV TOURS GRES ON EVE OF COMMISSIONING

WA110755 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 22 Oct 81 p 1

[Excerpts] Mingechaur, 21 October -- An important new stage in the development of power engineering in Azerbaijan and the entire trans-Caucasus will be the commissioning of the Azerbaijan GRES that has been installed in Mingechaur. Several years ago the first construction workers arrived and excavators and other powerful mechanisms began to hum on the deserted shores of the artificial lake. And a real energy city with giant production buildings and a striking bundle of powerful power lines along which inexpensive energy will quickly flow to different corners of the republic has now grown up here.

The Azerbaijan GRES is the biggest thermal plant in the trans-Caucasus, the commissioning of which was envisaged by the main directions of our country's economic and social development. The fall of the first year of the 11th Five-Year Plan is a long-awaited and portentous period in the story of the collective of this most important construction project of the republic: the start-up of the first power unit of 300,000-kilowatt capacity. The construction workers applied all their strength, energy and skill to honorably fulfill the high socialist pledges and to complete the installation of this unit, which will enable us to generate 150-200 million kilowatt-hours of electric power this year alone, 3 months ahead of time. Start-up adjustment work has begun and the comprehensive testing of the entire system is currently under way. Just a short time remains before the power engineers will report to the motherland and the party: the first stage of the Azerbaijan GRES is operational!

The GRES construction site was visited on the eve of start-up by G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, who familiarized himself with the progress of the work and talked with the workers and specialists.

The striking pages of the chronicle of the construction of the power giant on the Kura have been commemorated by an exhibition of the just-opened Museum of Labor Glory of the GRES, with which G.A. Aliyev familiarized himself. "The Fathers Built a GES, the Sons Build a GRES" -- these words, which are repeated many times over on colored streamers at the construction site, became the motto of the life of many workers, whose story is told in the museum. With some reservations, they can also be applied to the members of the Yakubov labor dynasty, which is well known in Mingechaur. More than a quarter of a century ago its head erected the celebrated power station on the Kura. Despite his 75 years, he was one of the first to arrive at the new construction site to multiply its labor glory along with the younger generation. Also working here are many of those who proudly call themselves the pupils of Hero of Socialist Labor Sarvan Salmanov, the pioneer of Mingechaur and now deputy director of the GRES, who has been extolled in the poetry of Samed Burgun.

Comrade Aliyev reviewed the powerful substation, which, thanks to the use of new overhead isolators, takes up only half as much territory as planned -- 2 hectares. Incidentally, approximately R2 million were saved compared with the planned cost merely from the introduction of new equipment in the installation operations at the station. A creative, truly innovative approach to work is a distinguishing feature of the GRES builders. Much of the work performed by them may, without exaggeration, be termed unique. For example, a powerful traveling gantry crane with a capacity of 50 tons was installed at a height of 15 meters for the first time in the practice of power construction. This giant, which was first reconstructed by a group of efficiency experts, took the place of its colleague, which the supplier plant had promised to send only toward the end of the year. The 330-meter ferroconcrete smokestack, which is already half way there, will be the highest in Azerbaijan. It is higher even than ancient Bozdag, at whose foot the station is located. The smoke emitted from such a chimney will not pollute the air above the city.

Comrade Aliyev noted the great importance of the implementation at the station of a set of environmental protection measures and emphasized that this condition was one of the most important in its planning. The Azerbaijan GRES, he said, should be a model of a solicitous attitude toward nature. He reviewed the installations of the chemical water treatment shop, which the operators had only just accepted from the construction workers. The water used to cool and flush out the equipment will be cleaned here before it is discharged into the Kura.

Comrade Aliyev chatted warmly with the fitters and inquired about their successes and the time of the completion of the finishing work. He wished for the shock production workers new successes, that they might not reduce the intensity of the labor vigil and always be among the right-flank men of socialist competition.

The installation of the Azerbaijan GRES, in which the entire country is participating, is rightly called the friendship construction project.

A considerable force -- approximately 1,000 fitters -- were assembled for the installation of the first power unit in the main building.

During the meetings and conversations with the workers and specialists, Comrade Aliyev inquired about their working and social conditions and the provision of food products and industrial commodities for them. He spoke with praise of the fact that not far from the GRES a power engineers' residential community had risen where approximately 70,000 square meters of housing had already been commissioned. Along with this, criticisms also were expressed in connection with the low quality of the construction. It is essential, among other things, to immediately rectify the mistakes that have been made and adopt proper measures for the installation of handsome modern apartment houses and the comprehensive development of the community.

A large meeting was held in the GRES' Square of Labor Glory, where pacesetters were honored. A.Yu. Memedov, first secretary of the Mingechaurskiy Gorkom; Rashid Akhmedov, leader of a composite construction worker brigade; Nikolay Gromov, leader of a fitters brigade; and fitter Amrakh Veliyev described the successes of the labor collectives erecting the GRES and voiced the unanimous endeavor of the construction workers and fitters to exert all their strength for the ahead-of-schedule start-up of the first stage of the power giant on the Kura and to make a fitting contribution to the realization of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

The meeting was addressed by G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, who was warmly greeted by those present.

The pledges of the construction workers and fitters at the Azerbaijan GRES adopted at the start of 1981 and the initiative of the Mingechaurskiy Gorkom to insure the ahead-of-schedule completion and commissioning of the first stage of the station was highly esteemed in the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee. In decree, the Central Committee approved this patriotic initiative and identified concrete measures to assist in its successful implementation. And it is extremely pleasant to note today that you mobilized all forces and possibilities for the fulfillment of your high socialist pledges and your word, which you gave to the motherland, the party and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev.

Construction of the first stage of the power giant on the Kura has been completed, in the main. Start-up adjustment work is now under way. The station's first power unit will be started up in the very near future, which will enable us to report to the CPSU Central Committee and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev the start of operation of the Azerbaijan GRES.

On behalf of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, Comrade Aliyev expressed cordial gratitude to the construction workers, fitters and engineering-technical personnel, party, trade union and Komsomol organizations and leaders of the GRES and the Mingechaur city party organization for being true to their word, for their selfless labor and for the great successes scored in fulfillment of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the tasks set by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev.

Your collective, Comrade Aliyev continued, is now confronted with big new tasks for the successful completion of the prestart-up work. Alongside construction workers at the station can be seen the operating staff, which is conducting the most intricate process of making the unit ready for impending operation. This is very responsible and complex work. And a dependable guarantee of its accomplishment is the creative collaboration of those who installed the GRES and who will work at it. We are sure that you will handle this task honorably too and that the Azerbaijan economy will begin to receive electric power generated by the Azerbaijan GRES ahead of schedule.

No less complex and ponderable are the station collective's tasks for the subsequent years of the 5-year plan. It is a question of the construction of its next units and the completion of the installation of the entire complex of this major power terminal of the republic. The commissioning of all four of the GRES' power units will considerably reinforce our republic's power potential and be a major contribution to fulfillment of the 11th Five-Year Plan.

Realizing the tremendous economic and social significance of the Azerbaijan GRES, it is essential that, multiplying the accumulated experience, you identify new frontiers for subsequent years of the 5-year plan and adopt new pledges to insure that all of the station's remaining units are also installed greatly ahead of the planned deadlines and with a high quality.

The construction of the Azerbaijan GRES, Comrade Aliyev emphasized, is at the same time a new manifestation of the attention and tremendous concern of the Communist Party and the Soviet Government and of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev personally for our republic and the further development of Soviet Azerbaijan's economy and culture.

Together with the fulfillment of the plans and socialist pledges, a most important achievement is the creation of the cohesive multinational construction collective. We see here today the representatives of many construction-installation organizations of the RSFSR, the Ukraine, Georgia, Armenia and other fraternal republics. The unity and cohesion of our socialist society, the indestructible friendship of the Soviet people and the mutual assistance of the fraternal union republics have been manifested again and again in the course of the installation of the power giant on the Kura. In your successes and achievements we can distinctly see the splendid fruit of the implementation of the CPSU's Leninist nationalities policy and its internationalist traditions and the fraternal friendship of our country's peoples headed by the great Russian people forged by the Communist Party. And there is no doubt, comrades, that your continued labor activity and your entire life will be attended by the constant strengthening of the friendship and fraternity of the Soviet peoples, who are the foundation of our great union, whose 60th anniversary we will commemorate next December.

Comrade Aliyev expressed cordial gratitude to the emissaries of the fraternal union republics for their assistance in the construction of the Azerbaijan GRES and for their shock labor. He wished the collective of the station's construction workers new successes in their selfless work so that they might honorably accomplish all the tasks connected with completion of the construction of the Azerbaijan GRES and make a fitting contribution to the realization of the historic decisions of the 26th congress of our Leninist Party.

Comrade G.A. Aliyev was accompanied by Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee Bureau members F.E. Musayev, secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee; Z.M. Yusif-zade, chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR KGB; and P.A. Osokin, executive of the CPSU Central Committee.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 18 NOV

LD190312 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 18 November. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

Plowing of fallow is in progress in the Severo-Osetinskaya ASSR. (0000 GMT)

The harvest of soya, which occupies about 900,000 hectares, is nearing completion. The harvest is currently in progress under difficult weather conditions in the Far East, where it remains to be threshed on several tens of thousands of hectares. (1600 GMT)

PRAVDA EDITORIAL ON STOCKMEN'S WINTER TASKS

PM181523 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Nov 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Stockraising -- a Shock Front"]

[Text] The Desyatiletiye Oktyabrya Kolkhoz, Prilukskiy Rayon, is renowned for its herds far beyond the borders of Chernigovskaya Oblast. Over 5,000 kg of milk is obtained annually from every cow here. Success is ensured by the skillful organization of labor at livestock units. The kolkhoz has good-quality, fully mechanized premises, varied feed rations are used and adequate fodder has been laid in for the entire winter. Daily milk yields are now 14.15 kg per cow.

In the CPSU Central Committee report to the 26th party congress, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev termed stockraising a shock front in the countryside. It is the duty of party, soviet and economic organs and all rural working people to take unstinting pains over the sector's further development. Winter on the livestock units is a crucial time and it is necessary to meet it fully prepared, to ensure that the herds are preserved in their entirety, and to achieve an increase in milk yields and in livestock weight gains.

Workers on many of the country's farms have exerted considerable efforts in order to prepare properly for the stalling of livestock; a considerable number of kolkhozes and sovkhozes possess larger stocks of coarse and succulent fodder than last year; livestock units' material and technical base has been strengthened and the livestock numbers have increased. All this creates the basis for the successful wintering of livestock.

The kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Uzbekistan, Azerbaijan, Altayiskiy Kray and Kemerovskaya Oblast have ended the 10-month program for meat and milk production with a considerable increment. Characteristic of advanced farms is the ability to seek out reserves and use them correctly and to implement persistently what has been planned. As before, an example of a creative approach to work is being displayed by the workers of Chepkasskiy Rayon's villages -- initiators of all-union socialist competition -- where premises and machinery have been promptly repaired for winter, a reliable stock of fodder has been created and output of produce is increasing according to plan.

At the same time, the preparation for winter is not being conducted everywhere as it should be. For example, a considerable part of the livestock premises and feed plants remained unrepaired by the beginning of the stalling period in Tambovskaya and Novgorodskaya Oblasts. Letters to PRAVDA from Ulyanovskaya and Ternopolskay Oblasts report shortcomings in livestock units' work. Stockraising requires constant attention from all the rural services of the countryside and its associates. It is thus very important to check and recheck on the spot whether everything has been done for winter. It is a question of providing livestock units with fodder, machinery and equipment and creating favorable conditions for highly productive labor.

People are acting correctly where increased party concern for the sector's development is displayed. Extra communists and Komsomol members are being assigned to stockraising for the winter period and party and Komsomol-party groups and people's control posts are being set up here. The whole package of organizational and economic measures must be channelled toward ensuring that the meat and milk production process operate uninterruptedly and that material and labor resources are better utilized.

Late fall is a time when livestock units, particularly in the southern regions, still have potential for replenishing fodder stocks. Care should be taken to make fuller use of vegetable farming waste, sunflower plant heads, corn stalks, straw, chaff and processing industry byproducts. Food scraps are a considerable reserve. Having set the collection of food scraps well under way, the municipal workers of many RSFSR, Ukrainian and Belorussian cities are supplying kolkhozes and sovkhozes with thousands of tons of valuable feed daily. This practice is worth dissemination everywhere. Containers for collecting scraps should be installed at apartment blocks, canteens, restaurants, schools, preschool establishments, and fruit and vegetable trade bases, and manpower and transport must be allocated.

High stockraising efficiency is achieved, as a rule, by collectives which have ensured that fodder is strictly accounted for and is used correctly. It is the duty of farms' engineering and zootechnical services to estabish the efficient operation of feed preparation shops at all livestock units and to compile scientifically sound rations and fodder expenditure plans. This is sometimes forgotten at many livestock units in Penzenskaya and Amurskaya Oblasts. Some farms here either have no feed production shops or they are inoperative. Often such mechanized units are only used for grinding and steaming coarse fodder. Meanwhile, thermochemical treatment, the liming of straw and the preparation of various mixtures are enough to make it possible to save considerable quantities of concentrates and to reduce fodder expenditure on the output of produce. It is incumbent upon farm leaders to set up properly and monitor strictly the work of those engaged in the preparation, use and storage of fodder, to instruct people in this matter and give them a material and moral vested interest in it.

In winter, stockmen particularly need the help of experts -- livestock specialists, veterinarians and engineers. Success depends greatly on their experience, knowledge and conscientious attitude to work. In creating for production technologists the necessary conditions for fruitful work, party committees, kolkhoz and sovkhoz leaders and agricultural organs are entitled to make greater demands on them for the sector's further development. Why, for example, are things not going well on some farms with respect to the preservation and reproduction of the hero and why is the overexpenditure of fodder permitted? Striving to increase livestock and poultry productivity and supplies to the state of meat, milk and other produce means investigating omissions and eliminating errors in time.

Rural party organizations must devote attention to the timely transfer of the hero to winter husbandry conditions. They are called upon to ensure the skillful use of the sector's material and technical base and the strictest observance of the policy of thrift, above all regarding fodder. It is important to launch socialist competition among stockmen on a wide scale for increasing milk yields and weight gains and the successful fulfillment of plans and socialist pledges.

The country's stockmen are striving to embark fully equipped on the wintering of livestock and give the motherland as much livestock unit produce as possible.

BELORUSSIAN, CRIMEAN GRAIN FIGURES REPORTED

PM181451 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 12 November publishes on page one a 350-word unattributed report entitled "Success of Belorussian Rural Workers." It states that this year Belorussian procurement centers and processing enterprises have received 1.8 million tons of grain and that 2.17 million tons of potatoes have been purchased.

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 14 November publishes on page one a 200-word unattributed report entitled "Pledges Fulfilled" which states that Krymskaya Oblast farms have "poured 812,000 tons of grain into the motherland's granaries," while 72,000 tons of rice have been sold to the state.

EARLY NOVEMBER WEATHER IN USSR REPORTED

PM181631 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 14 Nov 81 p 1

[Agrometeorologist O. Pisarenko "Weather and Crops" report under the rubric "USSR Hydrometeorology Center Reports"]

[Text] Over the USSR's European territory, east of a line linking Kargopol (Arkhangelskaya Oblast), Vologda, Ryazan, Tambov and Rostov-na-Donu, warm weather persisted over the last 10 days, with an average air temperature of 2-5 degrees above the perennial average, and 5-7 degrees above the average in the Urals and the north of the Volga Region. However, in the last few days there was a slight fall in temperatures in the east of the Central Region, in the Volga-Vyatka Region and in the north of the Urals and Volga Regions.

Precipitation occurred in the form of rain, snow and sleet in most regions over 5-8 days There was more precipitation (25-65 mm) in Moldavia, over most of the Ukraine, Belorussia, Latvia, Lithuania and the Central Region, in the Central Chernozem Region, and also in Gorkovskaya Oblast, the Mordovskaya ASSR, Penzenskaya Oblast, the east of Saratovskaya, Volgogradskaya and Rostovskaya Oblasts and Krasnodarskiy Kray. Particuarly severe snowfalls were observed in the Ukraine and in Moldavia in recent days. There was little precipitation (1-10 mm) in the Urals Region, the south of Kuybyshevskaya Oblast and the east of Saratovskaya Oblast, Astrakhanskaya Oblast, the Kalmytskaya ASSR and the north of Stavropolskiy Kray and the Dagestanskaya ASSR.

Over the USSR's European territory, north of a line linking Brest, Poltava, Saratov and Uralsk, active vegetation in winter grain crops ceased at the end of the 10-day period. In the southern oblasts of the Ukraine, the north Caucasus and the lower Volga, the growth of winter grain crops continued. In the Ukraine winter crops were mainly in the tillering phase, while in the north Caucasus and the lower Volga they were in the shooting and third-leaf phases. In most oblasts of the Northwest Region and in northern oblasts of the Central Region winter crops were under a shallow snow cover (2-10 cm) at the end of the 10-day period. A temporary snow cover formed in Kurskaya and Belgorodskaya Oblasts, in the central oblasts of the Ukraine and in Moldavia.

In the Transcaucasian republics the average air temperature was near the average over a number of years; in Azerbaijan and on the Black Sea coast it rose to 20-24 degrees on some days, and elsewhere to 15-18 degrees. Winter grain crops continued to grow here.

In the agricultural regions of western Siberia it grew colder. The average air temperature over the 10 days was 1-3 degrees below normal in most regions, and 4-6 degrees below normal in Kemerovskaya and Tomskaya Oblasts. There was little precipitation (1-5 mm), none at all in some places, and only in individual regions of Altayskiy Kray did the total precipitation reach 6-12 mm. Winter grain crops were in a state of winter dormancy, under a snow cover 4-15 cm deep.

It was warm and dry in central Asia. The average air temperature was 2-4 degrees above normal. Ground frosts were observed nearly everywhere. In the central Asian republics the growth of winter grain crops continued, and the cotton harvest is in progress.

LITHUANIAN CP PLENUM ON LIVESTOCK PROGRAM

WA111020 Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 24 Oct 81 p 1

[Text] The Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee Third Plenum was held on 23 October. The plenum discussed the question "The Tasks of Party, Soviet and Agricultural Authorities for the Further Strengthening of the Fodder Base and Development of the Animal Husbandry of the Republic in Light of the Decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress." The report was delivered by P. Grishkyavichyus, first secretary of the Lithuan Communist Party Central Committee.

The following spoke in the debate: V. Budrikis, first secretary of Shyaulyayskiy Raykom; M. Grigalyunas, minister of agriculture of the Lithuanian SSR; V. Purvanetskayte, first secretary of Shvenchenskiy Raykom; I. Vishnev, director of Vilnyusskiy Rayon's "Verusava" Sovkhoz; M. Gudzhyus, chairman of Kayshyadorskiy Rayispolkom; O. Buynayskene, leader of the field-crop cultivation brigade of Kaunasskiy Rayon's Kolkhoz imeni S. Neris; A. Zorskas, chairman of the Lithuanian SSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture; B. Alaburdene, deputy chairman for political-mass work of Prenayskiy Rayon's "Daynava" Kolkhoz and secretary of the kolkhoz party organization; V. Kubilyus, first secretary of Kretingskiy Raykom; Z. Vagonis, director of the Lithuanian Scientific Research Institute of Animal Husbandry; P. Ramonas, chairman of Ionishkskiy Rayon's "Barvunay" Kolkhoz; L. Karyatskas, minister of procurement of the Lithuanian SSR; E. Misyunas, chief of the Kapsukskiy Rayispolkom Agricultural Administration V. Tvariyenas, first secretary of Utemskiy Raykom; V. Andryulene, animal specialist of Kelmeskiy Rayon's Kolkhoz imeni M. Melnikayte; and Yu. Bernatavichyus, deputy chairman of the Lithuanian SSR Council of Ministers.

The plenum was addressed by V. Onisovets, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Department of Agriculture.

The plenum adopted a corresponding decree on the question under discussion and confirmed measures for the further strengthening of the fodder base and the development of animal husbandry.

This concluded the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee plenum.

Grishkyavichyus Report

WA111025 Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 24 Oct 81 pp 1-2

[Report by P. Grishkyavichyus, first secretary of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee, at the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee Third Plenum on 23 October 1981]

[Text] In determining the paths to a further rise in the working people's living standard, the 26th CPSU Congress gave paramount importance to the task of improving supplies of food to the population. For a radical solution to this problem, it was deemed essential to formulate a special food program based on a further upsurge in agriculture.

In this sphere, the party congress set our republic big and crucial tasks as well. We are obliged to increase the average annual gross agricultural product 8-10 percent in the 11th Five-Year Plan. The key issue in an upsurge of the republic's agriculture is the further development of animal husbandry.

Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, proclaimed from the platform of the 26th CPSU Congress: "The CPSU Central Committee appeals to the party organizations of the republics, krays and oblasts, the rayon party organizations and all rural workers: animal husbandry is today the shock front in the countryside." In accordance with the decisions of the congress, in the 11th Five-Year Plan we have to increase the average annual production of meat to 500,000-520,000 tons in dressed weight and milk to 2.8-2.9 million tons. This is why it is extraordinarily important to analyze in depth all aspects of the development of animal husbandry and reveal the shortcomings in our work and our unutilized resources and potential.

The tasks of developing the output of animal husbandry products and its increased efficiency have always been at the center of attention of the party organization and the soviet and agricultural authorities of the republic. The creation of more favorable economic conditions for management and the strengthening of the material-technical and fodder base in the period since the CPSU Central Committee March (1965) Plenum have brought about a considerable increase in the production of animal husbandry products. Thanks to this, we have managed to achieve a comparatively high level of intensiveness in this sector.

The indicators of the development of animal husbandry in the republic improved for an extended period, as is known, and reached a very high level in 1977: 184 quintals of meat in live weight and 797 quintals of milk were obtained per 100 hectares of agricultural land on farms of all categories. However, as of 1978, primarily because of difficult weather conditions, the opposite trend, which we have not yet managed to completely reverse, has been observed. For example, cow productiveness on public-sector farms declined from 3,317 kilos of milk in 1977 to 2,942 kilos in 1980. The intensiveness of the fattening of cattle and hogs declined. As a result, the 10th Five-Year Plan quotas for state meat and milk purchases remained unfulfilled.

The main factor holding back the further intensification of animal husbandry in the republic is the lagging of the fodder base. This confirms yet again the profound perspicacity of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's instructions to the effect that the key task in an upsurge of animal husbandry is a strengtening of the fodder base and that in this connection the present 5-year plan should to a considerable extent be one of fodder. Proceeding from these positions, we must today discuss the tasks and outline measures whose implementation will unconditionally ensure that in animal husbandry we reach the frontiers determined for the 11th Five-Year Plan.

A certain amount of work has been done in the republic on the development of the fodder base. However, practice has shown that the measures that have been adopted have been insufficient and failed to cater to animal husbandry's increasing requirements.

This has been manifested most clearly in the last 3 years, when the tightest bottleneck was the insufficient level of production of grain and coarse and succulent fodder. In not one year of the 10th Five-Year Plan did we manage to fulfill the plans for the production of hay, silage and fodder root crops. This led to a situation in which in the 10th Five-Year Plan the livestock herd on the republic's farms increased 12 percent while fodder production declined by roughly the same percentage. This disproportion is intolerable and demands the urgent adoption of the most decisive measures.

The first year of the 11th Five-Year Plan, which will have been pretty good as a whole, is drawing to a close. The harvest was gathered successfully, with the minimum of losses. The republic fulfilled the plan and the additional quota for the sale of grain to the state, and the plans for potato, sugar beet, vegetable and fruit purchases were fulfilled. The winter crops were sown well on the whole, other fall agricultural work was performed pretty well and the foundation was thereby laid for the coming year's harvest. There was also somewhat of an improvement in all types of fodder. An average of 11.6 quintals of feed units were procured per standard head of livestock in the stalling period (excluding grain forage), that is, more than was produced in the most productive year of 1976. But even now there is a big difference in the level of fodder provision between individual rayons seemingly possessing essentially equal opportunities. This indicates that even under the present comparatively favorable conditions, available potential was not made use of properly everywhere. Alitusskiy, Moletskiy and Shalchininkskiy rayons, whose farms procured only 8.5-9 quintals of feed units, deserve to be criticized primarily.

The basis of the solution of the fodder problem was and remains an increase in grain production. Unfortunately, the yield and gross harvests of grain have declined in recent years.

The 10th Five-Year Plan quota for grain production was fulfilled only 89 percent. The 26th CPSU Congress set us the task of bringing the average annual grain harvest in the 11th Five-Year Plan to 3.2-3.4 million tons. This is a practicable task. We were close to this in 1976. As is known, the possibilities for a further considerable expansion of grain crop areas are limited here. They are scheduled to increase by only 48,000 hectares in the 11th Five-Year Plan. The main increase in grain production must be obtained thanks to an increase in yield. It is necessary to direct the efforts of the party, soviet and agricultural authorities, research establishments, farm leaders and specialists and all grain growers of the republic toward the accomplishment of this task.

We had hoped for a better grain harvest this year. But only 18 quintals of grain were harvested per hectare on the public-sector farms, while the farms of Telshyayskiy, Akmyanskiy, Mazheykskiy, Raseynskiy, Yurbarkskiy, Kelmeskiy, Shirvintskiy, Shilutskiy, Ignalinskiy and Tauragskiy rayons obtained only 12-15 quintals. This year the lowest yield was obtained in spring crops, which accounted for 71 percent of the entire grain sector. The negative consequences of past years were primarily reflected here. We have not managed to perform a substantial amount of plowing since the fall, and the quality of the plowing has been lower than it should have been. The soil structure has suffered owing to an abundance of moisture, and weeds have multiplied. But these negative factors would have had far less impact if field-management demands on sowing, the timing of the sowing and the rules for tending sown areas had been better observed.

Work concerning grain crop varieties also has been organized in far from the best manner. Certain varieties of barley and other crops that have been zoned in the republic have not given a good account of themselves this year. The need has arisen in this connection for a more assertive quest for highly productive, early-ripening cereal varieties that are resistant to lodging and disease and also for more fruitful strains of other fodder crops corresponding to the demands of intensive farming. The workers of the strain-testing system need to step up work on the testing of new high-yield strains and recommend them for introduction in production.

Large grain losses in harvesting are still permitted. Much costly time and at the same time grain is lose because a considerable proportion of grain-harvesting combines remains unready for the start of the harvest and subsequently stands idle during it. This is nothing but mismanagement, and it needs to be decisively eradicated.

Achieving the outlined level of grain production will enable us to rectify matters appreciably in providing animal husbandry with fodder of our own production and reduce the proportion of purchased concentrates, which last year constituted more than 30 percent of the fodder budget. The proportion of grain in the fodder budget remains high. While increasing the numbers of all types of livestock and poultry, republic agricultural and local party, soviet and management authorities and farm leaders and specialists have not displayed proper concern for a corresponding increase in the production and improvement in the quality of coarse and succulent fodder and have attempted to compensate for the shortage thereof with grain, grain, moreover, that frequently is taken from state resources.

We are sincerely grateful to the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government for the great assistance rendered to us in grain forage. But at the same time it is essential to take account on a statewide scale of the task set by the party for economies in grain and, in particular, grain for fodder purposes. Consequently, the task is an accelerated buildup of production and an improvement in the quality of other types of fodder, particularly coarse, succulent and pasture. It is essential to procure on each kolkhoz and sovkhoz annually a quantity of this fodder sufficient both for the public herd and for the private livestock of kolkhoz members, workers and employees.

Perennial grasses, improved pasture and hayfields, which occupy more than 37 percent of agricultural land, play an important part in providing livestock with fodder. But the trouble is that many farms obtain poor grass and hay harvests from this land. For the republic, the average annual yield of improved pastures in the last 5-year plan was 3,020 feed units per hectare, but only approximately 2,500 feed units on the farms of Vilnyusskiy, Zarasayskiy, Shalchininkskiy, Varenskiy, Kretingskiy, Ignalinskiy, Telshyayskiy and Trakayskiy rayons. The average annual yield of the improved hayfields for the republic in the 10th Five-Year Plan was 31 quintals of hay per hectare, but only 20-25 quintals on the farms of Mazheykskiy, Shilutskiy and Pakruoyskiy rayons.

Because of inadequate tending and incorrect improvement, and also the defective work permitted by the reclamation workers, a considerable proportion of the improved hayfields and pastures has become land of low productivity. As a minimum, we must double the pace of modernization and renewal of these areas and annually resow no less than 35,000 hectares of low-productivity meadow and pasture. The initiative of the agricultural and reclamation workers of Varenskiy, Kretingskiy and Shyaulyayskiy rayons in planting new and restoring low-yield meadows and pastures should receive broad and practical support. We can and must reach a situation in which from one mowing each hectare of improved meadow produces on the average no less than 40-50 quintals of hay, and a hectare of improved pasture 3,500-4,000 feed units of soiling food.

There has been a deterioration in recent years in the cultivation of perennial grasses on arable land. In the 10th Five-Year Plan, this area declined 2 percent. The average annual yield was only 28.7 quintals of hay per hectare, less than in the Ninth and Eighth five-year plans. The cultivation of these grasses is most neglected on the farms of Akmyanskiy, Shilutskiy, Rokishkskiy, Tauragskiy, Moletskiy, Vilnyusskiy and Zarasayskiy rayons. It is the task of the corresponding republic ministries and departments and local party, soviet and agricultural authorities to emphatically instill order in this important work.

The problem of protein in fodder is, as before, very acute. It is known that the main way of solving it is an improvement in the cultivation of leguminous crops, an expansion of the area of alfalfa and an increase in the proportion of legumes in the perennial grass crop of improved pastures and meadows. Inadequate use is being made of this potential, in part by virtue of objective difficulties, but also owing to the poor work of the agricultural authorities. The yield of leguminous crops is declining.

The areas of these crops, which this year accounted for only 11 percent of the cereals sowing sector, also are insufficient. It is essential in the next few years to raise the area of leguminous crops in the grain crop sector to 13-15 percent and their yield to 20-25 quintals per hectare at a minimum.

Some 32,000 hectares, more than 40 percent, of alfalfa sowings had to be replowed in the last 2 years owing to loss or severe thinning. The Ministry of Agriculture must adopt measures to not only restore but also by the end of the 5-year plan to have at least doubled alfalfa areas. It is also essential to restore the areas of sainfoin, a crop rich in protein and less demanding of the soil.

There has also been a deterioration in the cultivation of lupine and beans for fodder. Unfavorable weather conditions alone cannot be a justification for this. The experience of the progressive farms testifies convincingly that a pretty good harvest of these crops can be obtained under any conditions. Good harvests of beans for feed are obtained by Radvilishkskiy Rayon's "Draugas," Panevzhskiy Rayon's "Tiyesa" and Kedaynskiy Rayon's "Ritu aushra" kolkhozes. Fodder lupine for grain is cultivated successfully every year on Lazdiyskiy and Varenskiy rayons' "Daynava" and Alitusskiy Rayon's "Pivashyunay" kolkhozes, on the experimental farm of the Farming Institute's Vokeskiy Branch and on other farms.

Scientists and specialists must also have their authoritiative say on such grasses as annual rye grass, reed canary grass, smooth brome grass and certain others that have long been known as valuable fodder grasses, but which have yet to become duly prevalent in the republic.

Also essential is a fundamental change in attitude toward leguminous mixtures cultivated for silage or soiling food. For the more rational use of land, their areas were reduced by approximately 10 percent in the last 5-year plan. It was intended that steps would be taken to increase their yield. But, unfortunately, the yield remained at the level of the Ninth Five-Year Plan -- less than 120 quintals of green matter per hectare. Yet the progressive farms, particularly those like the "Ionishkis" Horticultural Sovkhoz and the "Atzhalinas" Kolkhoz of Alitusskiy and the "Pavasaris" Kolkhoz of Pasvalskiy rayons, obtain 300-360 quintals of green matter per hectare in any year. It is essential to adopt most urgently measures for a sharp increase in the yield of these grasses.

Roughly the same picture can be discerned in the cultivation of fodder root crops, which occupy up to 40,000 hectares on the farms. With regard for the requirements of animal husbandry, this area cannot be considered excessive, even given maximum yields. It is essential that we increase the gross harvest of fodder root crops by a factor of no less than 1.5 by the end of the 11th Five-Year Plan. Account has to be taken here of the great labor-intensiveness of the cultivation of these crops. In this connection, it would evidently be advisable on some farms, particularly those that specialize in livestock fattening, to put the emphasis on semisugar beet so that we can take advantage of the equipment and techniques that are employed in the cultivation of sugar beet.

Practice poses for us the urgent task of returning potatoes to the category of fodder crops. This demands primarily implementation of the slogan of economies in grain in every possible way that has been raised by the party. This very year we posed the question of the cultivation of potatoes on all farms for on-farm needs. Now, evidently, it is necessary to set the task of cultivating this crop for the feeding of livestock, as a feed component for hogs and as raw material for combined silage. We must make an extensive use as possible of the experience accumulated in the preparation of combined silage by the farms of Kapsukskiy Rayon.

The cultivation of corn, from which up to 30 percent of all silage is now procured, also awaits further improvement. And here also the progressive farms obtain good harvests under any conditions.

On the kolkhozes "Sheymyana" and imeni S. Neris of Vilkavishkskiy Rayon and imeni Chernyakhovskiy of Klaypedskiy Rayon the average annual corn yield in the 10th Five-Year Plan was 467-490 quintals of green matter per hectare. Each rayon has farms obtaining 400 and more quintals of green matter per hectare. Consequently, there are possibilities for a considerable increase in the efficiency of corn cultivation.

Nor has use been made to the proper extent in recent years of the so-called green conveyor, whose purpose is to provide livestock with sufficient soiling food from the early spring through late fall. Is this not one of the reasons why in the pasturing period we sometimes encounter interruptions in the milk yield? It is essential that through the powers of the scientists and specialists the Ministry of Agriculture carefully work out this question with reference to current conditions and prepare and extensively implement the appropriate recommendations. A worthy place on the green conveyor should, finally, be occupied by fodder cabbage, which is, unfortunately, still underestimated here.

For the more rational use of land and the replenishment of fodder stocks, it is essential to practice intermediate sowings more extensively, applying such crops as rape, perko, leguminous mixtures and others. The experience of the training farm of the Lithuanian Agricultural Academy and other progressive farms in this work must be disseminated most extensively.

A certain amount of work has been done on the specialization and concentration of the seed growing of grain and fodder crops, although far from everything. Specialization and concentration measures have not been properly supported by a strengthening of the material-technical base of the seed-growing farms. Together with the unfavorable weather conditions, this has led in recent years to a deterioration in the quality of seed grain of the main agricultural crops and a reduction in the production of seeds of perennial, particularly leguminous, grasses. The situation concerning the seed growing of perennial grasses improved somewhat this year, it is true. The plan for the sale of seeds to the state will be fulfilled, and there is every possibility of laying in basic and insurance stocks. However, even this year we have still been unable to solve the problems of providing the farms with leguminous grass seeds.

An improvement in the quality of all types of fodder remains a very urgent task. Positive changes can be observed here. However, a number of rayons still fail to pay due attention to this matter. A turnabout has yet to be achieved in ensuring the timely harvesting of grasses of the first mowing. As before, some farms are late in starting this work, the haymaking drags on and as a result there is a loss in the nutritiousness of the fodder. Of course, there is still a shortage of fodder-harvesting equipment, and it is the task of the State Committee Committee for Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture [Goskomselkhoztekhnika] to replenish the pool of these machines more vigorously. At the same time, it is important to dispose of available material-technical resources in a proprietary manner and reserve equipment for the permanent fodder-harvesting detachments, ensuring the precisely coordinated operation of their individual elements.

Haylage and silage structures with a capacity of more than 1.5 million tons were built in the 10th Five-Year Plan on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes to reduce losses and improve the quality of the fodder during its storage. Almost half of these tanks were built through patronage assistance by the efforts of industrial, construction and transport enterprises and organizations of the republic. They earned the farmers' sincere gratitude and acknowledgment. At the same time, the Ministry of Agriculture and Goskomselkhoztekhnika must remove the factors impeding the productive use of the haylage towers. It is essential to expand in every way possible the ensilaging of soiling food through the application of chemical preservatives.

An important source for the replenishment of coarse fodder resources is straw. The collectives of the Animal Husbandry and Mechanization and Electrification of Agriculture institutes must speed up the development of recommendations for increasing the efficiency of its use in livestock rations.

Land reclamation opens up great additional possibilities for an increase in the resources of all types of fodder. Approximately 2.2 million hectares, or 70 percent of the land which required draining, had been intensively drained by the start of the 11th Five-Year Plan. Even under the difficult conditions of the last 5-year plan, the grain crop yield on drained land was 8 quintals higher than on the remaining land. This land is being used intensively on many farms and in many rayons for improved meadows and pasture. At the same time, there are appreciable shortcomings in the planning, construction and operation of meliorative systems and in the use of drained and irrigable land. Mistakes and miscalculations are still being permitted in the reclamation plans. A proper struggle is not being waged to increase the quality of reclamation construction and perfect the operating systems. Considerable defects and incomplete work -- in brief, shoddiness -- came to light in the last 3 years on more than 22,000 hectares of reclaimed land.

As before, inefficient use is being made of drained and irrigable land on a number of farms. We must adopt decisive measures to increase the production of grain, fodder and other agricultural products on this land.

The accumulation, delivery and application of organic fertilizer are in need of considerable improvement. It has been the task for many years now to apply no less than 10 tons of this fertilizer per hectare of arable land, but it has not been fulfilled. The Ministry of Agriculture has let this important business drift. A republic competitive review and fertilizer accumulation and delivery months were conducted at one time, but nothing has been heard from the umpteenth year now. It is necessary to fundamentally rectify this situation.

High-quality formula feed has a most important role in the development of animal husbandry. With every passing year the republic's industry is increasing the production of this feed, but its quality is deteriorating, nevertheless, with every passing year. The proportion of protein in formula feed has declined in recent years. This is leading to an increased proportion of grain and a considerable overexpenditure of concentrated food in this feed. It is essential that the Gosplan and the ministries of agriculture, procurement, food and meat and dairy industry seek opportunities to expand the production of protein components in the republic. The republic Ministry of Procurement must take steps to reduce the proportion of grain in the formula feed thanks to the more extensive application of grass meal, molasses, inedible fats and other nongrain components and also to increase the assimilability of concentrated food on the basis of applying the appropriate processing techniques.

The main task at the present time is to eliminate the lagging as quickly as possible, secure a rapid and constant increase in the production of all types of animal husbandry products and reach the frontiers charted for the 11th Five-Year Plan.

Of course, as has already been said, the results of the development of animal husbandry have been influenced to a large extent by the decline in the production of fodder and the deterioration in its quality. It has to be admitted frankly that not everything has been done properly everywhere organizationally. Numerous examples indicate that individual farms and even rayons as a whole have achieved far from identical results under the same conditions.

We need to have increased the sale to the state of milk on all categories of farm by the end of the 5-year plan 19 percent compared with 1980. To accomplish this task, it is essential to raise the per cow milk yield to 3,500 kilos. There must be no more farms where the average per cow yield is less than 3,000 kilos. The raykoms, rayispolkoms and agriculture administrations and the farm party organizations and leaders and specialists of Akmyanskiy, Raseynskiy, Telshyayskiy and Shirvintskiy rayons, which last year milked a per cow average of less than 2,700 kilos, must draw for themselves the most serious conclusions.

For an increase in the productiveness of the milch herd it is necessary to fundamentally improve the feeding of the cows, to differentiate it with regard for productiveness and to channel a sufficient quantity of the best fodder into the rations of the highly productive cows. Due order has yet to be brought to bear in this matter on many farms.

Together with an increase in the productiveness of the cows, it is essential to also increase their numbers. Unfortunately, the party, soviet and agricultural authorities of many rayons underestimate the importance of this factor. In the last 3 years the numbers of cows on the republic's public-sector farms increased only 1 percent and declined 3 percent on all categories of farms. It is necessary to strive to ensure that the numbers of cows on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes increase more rapidly and do not decline on private subsidiary farms.

The opportunities for this exist. Approximately 30 primapara heifers are introduced to the milch herd per 100 cows in the republic's public farming annually, which makes it possible not only to renew it but also appreciably expand it. But the zootechnic service has allowed a deterioration in the raising of heifers recently, and the poor replenishment is negatively reflected in the productiveness of the entire dairy herd. A particularly unfavorable situation has evolved in this respect on the farms of Pakruoyskiy, Klaypedskiy and Shvenchenskiy rayons, where the average weight of the primapara heifers on their transfer to the milch herd is only 300-320 kilos, whereas, given their normal development, it should be no less than 400 kilos. The Ministry of Agriculture, raykoms, rayispolkoms and their agriculture administrations and kolkhoz and sovkhoz leaders and specialists must give special supervision to these matters.

Insufficient attention is being paid to the preservation of the cows. The average age of the cows on the republic's farms is only 5.5 years, or 3.3 lactations, whereas cows of the fifth and sixth lactations are the most productive. This is a result of the fact that roughly one third of their total is culled annually. Many cows leave the herd owing to mismanagement and flagrant violation of the rules of machine milking. In a word, due order is lacking here also. What are the animal specialists -- breeders and chief animal experts of the farms and specialists of the agriculture administrations and the ministry itself -- doing? It is essential to increase exactingness toward the rayon and farm zooveterinary services for ensuring the preservation of the cows and the increased duration of their productive use.

Resources are not being utilized everywhere for an increase in the marketability of the milk, and an impermissibly large amount of it is expended on the farms. The conclusion suggests itself that things have been left to take their own course on many farms and in many rayons and that due order and control are lacking. On certain farms of Lazdiyskiy, Plungeskiy and Shakyayskiy rayons 490-530 kilos of milk are given to drink per calf on the average, that is, approximately twice as much as the norm. Due supervision is lacking in determining the milk's fat content. This is disorder that must be eliminated.

In the 11th Five-Year Plan we have to raise the average annual sale to the state of livestock and poultry to 660,000 tons, an increase of 14 percent compared with the average annual level of the 10th Five-Year Plan. This is not an easy task, but the potential and resources for its accomplishment exist. The main thing is to develop a real struggle for each kilo of added weight and for the maximum returns from each kilo of fodder. The organizing work of the raykoms and all rural party and Komsomol organizations and the practical activity of the agricultural authorities, farm leaders and specialists and all workers of the animal husbandry sections and complexes must be geared to this.

The main resource for an increase in beef production is an increase in the delivery weight of cattle, which by 1985 has to be raised to 450-500 kilos. No less important a task is to increase as quickly as possible on every kolkhoz and sovkhoz the daily weight gains of cattle in fattening to 780-800 grams.

Nor are the possibilities yet exhausted for an increase in the number of cattle in fattening by way of preserving young animals. Great calf murrain is permitted. Although it has declined this year in the republic as a whole, it remains great on the farms of Trakayskiy, Shalchininkskiy, Anikshchyayskiy and Vilnyusskiy rayons.

Many calves are being slaughtered for meat on the farms, particularly in Anikshchyayskiy, Mazheykskiy, Pakruoyskiy and Shalchininkskiy rayons. The raykoms and rayispolkoms and their agriculture administrations must strictly evaluate each such instance.

And it is necessary to continue to pay due attention to hog raising. Hog raising's production base has been strengthened on the basis of the modernization and expansion of the livestock sections operating on the farms and the construction of new ones and also the commissioning of new interfarm complexes. But not all rayons and farms are making identical use of the potential for the development and intensification of this sector. For example, last year the farms of Pasvalskiy and Varenskiy rayons produced 107-113 quintals of pork per 100 hectares of arable. But only 47.54 quintals, or half as much, were obtained per 100 hectares in Yurbarkskiy, Akmyanskiy, Raseynskiy, Mazheykskiy and Kelmeskiy rayons. It is essential that the rayon, party and agricultural authorities and farm leaders and specialists take steps to speed the development of this sector so that the task of producing no less than 1 quintal of pork per hectare of arable land is accomplished as quickly as possible in each rayon. It is necessary to emphasize once again that all farms must keep pigs, irrespective of their departmental jurisdiction.

Considerable successes have been scored in the development of poultry breeding. The production of eggs increased 48 percent and of poultry meat almost twofold in the 10th Five-Year Plan compared with the Ninth as a result of the sector's concentration and specialization and the expansion and retooling of its production base. But what has been achieved is still not sufficient for the complete satisfaction of the demand for these products. We can and must in this 5-year plan completely solve the problem of providing the population with eggs and considerably increase poultry meat production. It is necessary to accelerate the building of new poultry factories in Alitusskiy and Plungeskiy rayons and the modernization of poultry-breeding facilities in Kapsukskiy, Rokishkskiy and Yurbarkskiy rayons. The Fish Industry Administration must increase the attention it pays to the breeding of ducks and the intensification of their fattening.

The Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee and republic Council of Ministers have outlined measures for the further development of sheep breeding. The existing sheep sections remain primitive, and essentially nothing has been done to improve the situation for a long time. The purchase prices of sheep-breeding products will be reviewed in the very near future. The Ministry of Agriculture and the rayon party, soviet and agricultural authorities need to fundamentally change their attitude toward sheep breeding and implement the scheduled measures for this sector's further development.

It is essential that the ministries of agriculture and fruit and vegetable industry and the Lithuanian SSR Potrebsoyuz adopt measures for the development of rabbit breeding and for the soviet and agricultural authorities locally to encourage the population, particularly students, to become more extensively involved in this.

It will continue to be necessary to make extensive use of horses in many transport operations, particularly for cultivating the attached plots. Yet due attention is not being paid to this on some farms, and the number of horses has declined excessively. For this reason, it is necessary to implement all measures outlined for the further development of horse breeding unconditionally and on time.

Breeding and pureblood work are a most important factor of an intensification of animal husbandry. The operating system of pureblood breeding in the republic has a sound material base and highly skilled personnel and is capable of accomplishing the tasks it has been assigned. Certain successes have also been achieved. But there are still serious shortcomings as well. Breeding in animal husbandry is insufficiently purposeful and effective, particularly in the creation of highly productive butterfat-yielding lines of livestock that assimilate fodder well, is adapted to its keep under the conditions of industrial production techniques and is disease resistant.

A number of pureblood farms and farmsteads are operating inadequately. They must become truly exemplary in the level of intensiveness and overall standard of production.

More attention to these matters should be paid by the scientific research institutes of animal husbandry and veterinary science. The institutes' leaders, councils of studies and party organizations must analyze the situation self-critically and in depth, adopt measures to increase the efficiency of research and concentrate efforts and attention on the study and development of highly efficient systems for the feeding of various livestock strains, the refinement of technological production processes, the organization of labor in the animal husbandry sections and complexes and the strengthening of relations between science and practice.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev emphasized in the report to the 26th CPSU Congress that the main problem confronting agriculture is an increase in efficiency and quality. This makes it incumbent on all of us to strive for a constant increase in the productivity of agriculture, the introduction of cost accounting principles in all areas of production, the use of material and labor resources with the maximum returns and a constant strengthening of the economy of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

It should be mentioned, however, that many kolkhozes and sovkhozes, particularly in recent years, have allowed a deterioration in indicators of economic activity. The prime costs of milk and of the additional weight of cattle and hogs increased on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the 10th Five-Year Plan. A considerable increase in the prime cost of fodder is the main reason for this. Due to extensive feeding, there has been a considerable increase in fodder expenditure for the production of a quintal of output.

An increase in labor productivity in animal husbandry, which is being held back by the inadequate level of comprehensive mechanization, is an important goal. It is essential by 1985 to have brought comprehensive mechanization in the cattle sections up to 80 percent and in the piggeries up to 90 percent and to have solved this problem completely in the 12th Five-Year Plan. The Goskomselkhoztekhnika and its local organs need to improve the maintenance of the farmsteads' machinery and equipment and ensure their continuous operation.

We must continue to pay due attention to the specialization and concentration of animal husbandry. The main directions of this work were determined in the material of the 18th Lithuanian Communist Party Congress and the corresponding Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee and republic Council of Ministers decree, and we must implement them consistently.

It is necessary to make better use of the animal husbandry complexes. In the first 6 months of this year, the interfarm animal husbandry enterprises of Ionavskiy, Utenskiy, Vilnyusskiy, Birzhayskiy, Panevezhskiy and Shvenchenskiy rayons failed to fulfill the plans for pork sales. The prime cost of a quintal of output in Radvilishkskiy Rayon's Shaukotskiy Cattle-Fattening Complex is high.

An important source for the replenishment of food resources was and is the private subsidiary farms of the kolkhoz members, sovkhoz workers and other citizens. They can produce and sell to the state more products, particularly meat and milk. The set of measures outlined in the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decree and in the corresponding republic document will undoubtedly contribute to this.

As is known, henceforth surplus animal husbandry products are to be purchased from the population mainly via the kolkhozes and sovkhozes on a contractual basis and recorded in the kolkhoz and sovkhoz production and procurement volumes. This will undoubtedly increase their concern for supporting the subsidiary farm in every way possible.

The business of concluding contracts has been organized well in many rayons, particularly Birzhayskiy, Shakyayskiy, Shirvintskiy, Trakayskiy and Vilkavishkskiy, where almost the entire animal husbandry product is purchased from the population by contract.

But contracts are being concluded with the population slowly by the farms of Mazheykskiy, Shilutskiy, Shalchininkskiy, Tauragskiy, Alitusskiy and Varenskiy rayons.

Party, soviet and agricultural authorities must develop among the population extensive organizing and explanatory work and create the conditions most conducive for each family in the village keeping cattle and pigs and selling the state as much produce as possible. It is very important to continue to render the population assistance in the acquisition of piglets and chicks. The quotas for this year for the sale to the population of both piglets and chicks were fulfilled in the 9 months. Unfortunately, as can be judged from the warning signs from the localities, popular demand is being far from fully satisfied. Consequently, we need to seek possibilities for increasing the sale to the population of piglets and chicks. In this connection, quotas for the sale of piglets and chicks for next year ought to be increased as much as possible.

Livestock wintering -- the most crucial period in animal husbandry -- is beginning. The main task, of course, is the rational and efficient use of fodder. It is very important to prepare it well for feeding. In this connection, a program for the construction of feed-preparation kitchens and yards for the 11th Five-Year Plan has been outlined. However, they have yet to be built. For this reason, temporary yards and shops adapted for fodder preparation need to be installed now on all farms.

Many factors of fodder spoilage have been identified on the farms of Alitusskiy, Varenskiy, Zarasayskiy, Vilnyusskiy, Kayshyadorskiy and certain other rayons. It is necessary to make the strictest evaluation of each such instance. The raykoms, rayispolkoms and their agriculture administrations and farm leaders and party organizations must constantly keep livestock wintering at the center of their attention.

The first year of the 11th Five-Year Plan is drawing to an end. All efforts must now be concentrated on increasing the production of animal husbandry products and on a disciplined fulfillment of the quotas for purchases thereof. We have already reached the level of the same period last year in livestock and poultry procurement.

But the potential for increased meat production and procurement is not being used properly everywhere. And a number of the strongest rayons of the first economic group deserves to be severely criticized. Radvilishkskiy, Pakruoyskiy, Panevezhskiy, Kapsukskiy, Kaunasskiy and Kedaynskiy rayons have reduced meat production considerably compared with last year. Nor is there any justification for the lagging that has been allowed to develop in this most important sector in Ionavskiy, Lazdiyskiy and Skuodasskiy rayons. This is a result of the fact that unsatisfactory use was made of summer fodder for obtaining high weight gains of cattle and an increase in the sold weight of its young. The leaders of the above-mentioned rayons must draw the most serious conclusions from this criticism.

Last week the average daily per cow milk yield was 7.2 kilos, 0.5 kilos higher than for the same days of last year. All rayons have pulled themselves up with the exception of Mazheykskiy, Shakyayskiy and Telshyayskiy. The annual milk purchases plan has been fulfilled 78 percent, and 1 percent less milk has been purchased altogether than last year. The biggest lag has been allowed to develop in Ionavskiy, Pakruoyskiy and Yurbarkskiy rayons. It is our job to do everything for the successful fulfillment of the quotas for the present year for purchases of all the main animal husbandry products.

Animal husbandry and the sectors connected with it demand special party attention. It is very important that people working in these sectors perceive the constant concern of the party organizations and management authorities. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev emphasized at the 26th CPSU Congress: "Everyone understands that people work better and more readily where they perceive constant concern for an improvement in their working and social conditions. The plant and the farmstead are the home where a person spends a minimum of a third of his life. Everything here should be convenient and modern -- from the work places through the refreshment areas and canteens." Guided by this instruction, the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee, republic government and the local party, soviet and agricultural authorities are doing much to create favorable working and living conditions for kolkhoz members and workers of sovkhozes and other state agricultural enterprises.

Possibilities are being created for a reduction in the proportion of night work and for increased specialization among individual categories of animal husbandry workers through the introduction of new, more progressive techniques of production and its mechanization and automation and an improvement in public health conditions and the microclimate. But unsolved problems remain, nonetheless.

The workers of the dairy livestock sections greeted with great approval the initiative of the transition to daytime cow-milking hours, which facilitates the milkers' labor considerably. Following the example of Birzhayskiy, Ionishkskiy, Panevezhskiy and Kretingskiy rayons, the dairy livestock sections of 16 rayons have already switched completely to the new work procedure. At the same time, Ignalinskiy, Rokishkskiy, Shvenchenskiy, Pasvalskiy and Zarasayskiy rayons are proceeding unjustifiably slowly with this matter, and only two farms have switched to daytime milking in Trakayskiy Rayon.

A considerable amount of work is being performed in the republic in the sphere of the social development of the countryside. Profound transformations are taking place in all villages. It is planned that in the near future each central community will have a cultural center, a high or eight-grade school, a children's preschool establishment, a store, a catering establishment, a consumer service pavilion or composite acceptance center, a post office, sports grounds and other establishments providing for the fuller satisfaction of the rural inhabitants' material and spiritual needs. The Ministry of Education should right now be channeling more resources into the construction of eight-grade schools in the central communities of the farms.

Measures are being adopted to retain young people in the countryside. Occupations for young women have already been introduced in 23 of 28 rural vocational-technical schools. Occupations for young women must be introduced in all rural vocational-technical schools as soon as possible. At the same time, it is necessary to step up work on the vocational guidance of school youths to ensure that the young people choose occupations which are in most demand in the animal husbandry sections.

As you can see, we are confronted with very big and crucial tasks in strengthening the fodder base and further developing animal husbandry. Consequently, the party, soviet and agricultural authorities, primary party, trade union and Komsomol organizations and republic ministries and departments must perform a great deal of organizing work aimed at successful fulfillment of the decisions of the 26th party congress in the sphere of agriculture and a sharp increase in the production of animal husbandry products.

For the successful accomplishment of the big and complex set of tasks for the development of fodder production, it is evidently necessary to also ponder certain measures of an organizational nature. It is primarily a question of moving fodder production off into a separate sector and, in particular, of having on the farms people who are personally responsible for fodder production and for providing animal husbandry with fodder as a whole. Experience in the use of permanent feed-preparation detachments and links also merits attention.

It is essential to continue to refine socialist competition among the stockbreeders, make skillful use of accumulated experience, support and disseminate valuable initiatives and undertakings in every possible way, seek new, more effective ways of encouraging the winners and better provide for the publicity of competition. In some places it is necessary to amend appreciably the conditions and procedures for the summation of competition results so that they stimulate to the maximum extent the collectives and individual workers to strive for high final results.

In the accomplishment of the tasks examined today, a great deal of work also has to be done by the workers of the mass information media and propagandists and agitators. Newspapers, radio and television must illustrate extensively and in lively fashion the struggle to strengthen the fodder base and further develop our agriculture's leading sector -- animal husbandry.

Permit me to express confidence that party, soviet and agricultural authorities, communists and all working people of the republic will do everything necessary to strengthen the fodder base, further develop animal husbandry and successfully implement the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

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